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PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel and dropsical swellings.

This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women and children.

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of the Skin,
Universal Lassitude,
Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the Back,
Flushing of the Body,
Eruptions of the Face,
Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes), soon follow—

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in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

In affections peculiar to Females, the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

☞ SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

☞ No Family should be without it.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

CURES SECRET DISEASES

In all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience and NO EXPOSURE.

M

USE HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

for all affections and diseases of these organs, whether

EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

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HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. The trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

An excellent Lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, with hundreds of thousands living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent physicians, clergymen, statesmen, &c. The proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as standard preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric Column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital.

L

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—in vacuo—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works on Medicine.

D

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AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH

Another Report from Gen. Steedman to the President.

The Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Condition of the Settlements on the Sea Islands.

Maladministration of the Bureau at Columbia, South Carolina.

A Superintendent Planting Largely on His Own Account.

Murders by Ex-Rebel Soldiers in the Edgefield District.

How the Freedmen are Robbed by Bureau Agents and Speculators.

Explorations on the Georgia Coast and in Florida.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, June 1, 1866.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR:—We have the honor to submit the following report our inspection of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the military departments of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and of the condition of the freedmen's settlements, the Sea Islands and sea-coast, under Gen. SHERMAN's order.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We did not visit many of the Bureau agents in this State, owing to the inaccessibility of their stations; but confined our inspection mainly to districts the headquarters of which are at Columbia, Charleston and Hamburg. The number of officers and persons employed by or attached to the Bureau in South Carolina, are:

One Brigadier-General, Assistant Commissioner of Bureau.

Staff of the Assistant Commissioner—One lieutenant colonel, one major, six captains, one lieutenant, one chaplain and Bureau missionary.

On Duty as Sub-Assistant Commissioners of the Bureau—One colonel, two lieutenant-colonels, four majors, seven captains, six first lieutenants, one second lieutenant.

On Staff Duty Elsewhere than at Bureau Headquarters—Three lieutenants.

Medical Department—Three surgeons United States volunteers, thirteen assistant surgeons.

CITIZEN EMPLOYEES.

Nine clerks, at average pay each per month	$108 33
One rental agent, at monthly pay of	75 00
One clerk, at monthly pay of	50 00
One storekeeper, at monthly pay of	85 00
One counselor, at monthly pay of	125 00
One Superintendent of Education, at monthly pay of	150 00
One printer, at monthly pay of	100 00
One contract Surgeon, at monthly pay of	100 00
Twenty-five laborers, at average pay per month	19 20

In the above list of officers in the military service, on duty in the Bureau in South Carolina, brevet rank is omitted, in order that the pay of each may be determined by the rank as there stated.

The number of freedmen to whom rations have been issued in the Department of South Carolina during each month since the 1st of December, 1865, are:

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
December	2,430	3,612	2,325	8,367
January	2,560	3,841	625	7,026
February	733	1,876	664	3,278
March	816	2,120	1,012	3,948
April	894	1,742	1,141	3,777

The number of refugees to whom rations have been issued are:

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
December	7	42	65	114
January	7	102	192	301
February	30	189	247	466
March	24	167	340	531
April	48	267	431	746

It will be seen by reference to the above that Brevet Maj.-Gen. SCOTT, the present Commissioner of the Bureau, upon entering upon the discharge of his duties, greatly reduced the issue of rations to freedmen. The supplies furnished consisted of pork or bacon, fresh beef, flour or soft bread, hard bread, corn meal, beans, peas and hominy, sugar, vinegar, candles, soap, salt and pepper. The reduction of the issue of rations by Gen. SCOTT since taking charge of the affairs of the Bureau in South Carolina, clearly indicates in our judgment that his predecessor, Gen. SAXTON, issued a much larger number of rations than would have been required had he pursued the wise policy since inaugurated by Gen. SCOTT, of employing proper means to induce the freedmen to labor, instead of encouraging them to depend on the Government for support. We think there will be no necessity for the issue after the present season, if the policy of Gen. SCOTT is carried out.

Faithful and efficient agents of the Bureau, who have confined themselves to their legitimate functions, have been aided in the discharge of their duties by the citizens of South Carolina, while incompetent and meddlesome agents, wherever located, have aroused bitter feelings and encountered opposition from the white people.

A very wholesome and acceptable reform in the administration of the Bureau in this department, and one that will result in a considerable reduction of its expenses, would be to discontinue the citizen agents and instruct the military officers on duty in the State to perform such offices as may be required by the Bureau during its existence.

It is very apparent that such employes as "Bureau Missionary," "Bureau Counselor," "Bureau Printer," and "Bureau Storekeeper," can be dispensed with without detriment to either the Government or freedmen.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT.

The first point in South Carolina where we commenced our investigation was at Columbia. There we found Brevet Brig.-Gen. ELY, Sub Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau, who has charge of a district which embraces an indefinite number of counties. We were unable to obtain from him a statement of the extent of territory over which he presided, for the reason that he himself did not know the limits of his jurisdiction. This officer is quite extensively engaged in the cultivation of plantations. His planting interest in the vicinity of Columbia required so much of his time that, in one instance at least, he found that he had seriously neglected the proper duties of his office. Gen. ELY stated that he was cultivating two plantations on Government account, leased by himself as Bureau Agent at a cash rent of $5,000 a year. On three other plantations he stated that he had put freedmen to work and furnished them with Government rations, which were paid for out of their crops. One of these plantations, he afterward said, had been rented by WM. B. SHEPLEY, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, who had been a clerk in his office. He (Gen. ELY) had put the freedmen to work on the plantation while SHEPLEY was away at his home, and had promised to give them one-half of the crop.

A delegation of freedmen subsequently called on us and stated that in addition to the two plantations which Gen. ELY was cultivating on Government account, he was also planting on his own account the farms of ROBERT JOINER and A. M. HUNT. This delegation further stated that twenty-nine colored persons, men, women and children, suffering from the small-pox, were crowded into one room, about twenty feet by twenty-four in size, and placed on the bare floor, with no bedding, while their only covering was the blankets they had brought with them. These poor creatures were left in this condition several days, some of them delirious, with only one black woman to attend them, and without any nourishment but meat and bread. A number of respectable old colored people, attacked with the small-pox, were thus taken from their comfortable homes and placed in this room to die of neglect. One of this delegation assured us that he called to see Gen. ELY on several different days to inform him of the suffering condition of the freedmen in the small-pox hospital, and was told on each occasion that the General could not be seen as he was absent attending to his plantations. This neglect of duty by Gen. ELY was complained of in a letter written by BEVERLY NASH, a colored man, and published in a Charleston paper devoted to the interests of the freedmen. After the publication of this letter, Gen. ELY told NASH he did not like to have such statements made about him, and wished the freedmen to get up some resolutions denying the truth of the allegations preferred, which they refused to do.

We examined a contract between a planter and freedman, which is on file in Gen. ELY's office and herewith forwarded. If this contract is to be regarded as evidence of the condition of the freedmen under charge of Gen. ELY, they are certainly very little better off than they were while in slavery. The system of labor established by this contract is at best a system of peonage.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT.

From Columbia we proceeded to Charleston, the headquarters of the Bureau for South Carolina, where we met Brig.-Gen. R. K. SCOTT, the Assistant Commissioner. We found him to be an energetic and competent officer, laboring to correct the mistakes and blunders of his predecessors. Although he has been on duty but a short time, he has produced a marked change for the better in the administration of affairs of the Bureau. We called at his office for the purpose of examining the records of the Bureau, but we were informed that all the books, papers, records and documents pertaining to the affairs of the freedmen from the establishment of the Bureau, and all records relating to the administration of the Bureau in South Carolina from its organization to the time of Gen. SCOTT's assuming charge of affairs, had been carried off by Gen. SAXTON, and that he had left only a file of his own general orders in the office. Gen. SAXTON gave as a reason for this proceeding that it was necessary for him to have the books and records "to make him all right at Washington." In the absence of official documents, we were unable to institute any close examination into the conduct of the officers of the Bureau who had been on duty in South Carolina previous to Gen. SCOTT's administration, and we could only judge of their conduct by the condition in which we found the freedmen in those places where the policy of Gen. SAXTON had been fully carried out, and where its effects were still apparent. Reasoning from these data we are convinced that the effects of the operation of the Bureau on the freedmen in respect to their habits and disposition to labor and support themselves, under the administration of Gen. SAXTON, was exceedingly pernicious, especially on the Sea Islands, to which we will allude further in our account of the freedmen's settlements thereon, on the seaboard.

Chaplain M. FRENCH, United States Colored Troops, Bureau Missionary and Superintendent of Marriage Relations, and Lieut. L. J. LOTT, Sub-Assistant Commissioner, having charge of a freedmen's camp at Charleston, are in partnership with WM. HANEHAN, of Charleston, in cultivating a plantation on Edisto Island. They furnished $1,500 in money to carry on the plantation, and are to receive half the net profit of the undertaking. They purchase supplies in Charleston, and forward them to the plantation. Chaplain FRENCH explained to us that in making the agreement with WM. HANEHAN, he was actuated solely by a desire to assist him to furnish labor for the poor freedmen; but with even an ordinary crop, he will not receive less than 250 or 300 per cent. on the money advanced.

When we called the attention of Gen. SCOTT to the planting operations of Gen. ELY, Chaplain FRENCH and Lieut. LOTT, he evinced his disapproval of this action of these officers.

Under the guidance of Gen. SCOTT, the condition of the freedmen in Charleston has been very much improved, and the bad feeling which had grown up between the whites and the blacks under the former administration is gradually wearing away. Most of the freedmen are now at work and receive good wages.

We visited Edgefield Court-house, now the centre of the district of which Lieut.-Col. DEVEREAUX has charge, the headquarters of which are at Hamburg, on the Savannah River, opposite the City of Augusta, Ga. There have been a number of brutal outrages committed in this district on the freedmen, by a band of outlaws, who, through the apparent neglect of the agent of the Bureau, or the inability or the unwillingness of the citizens to bring them to justice, have escaped punishment, and are still at large. A number of intelligent and influential citizens in Edgefield, in conversation with us, strongly condemned the conduct of the villains who had murdered unoffending freedmen. These citizens stated that the murders were committed by a band of men from the States of Texas, Kentucky and Tennessee, who had been in the rebel army, and were prevented by their crimes from returning to their respective homes, and who had taken to the road for a livelihood, and were stealing horses from white people, and robbing and murdering colored men because they were defenceless. We asked the citizens why they were not arrested by the civil authorities. Their reply was that they were in doubt as to their authority to act—that the Freedmen's Bureau, with the military support, was the superior power, claiming exclusive authority to arrest and punish persons committing outrages on freedmen, and that as long as this state of things existed they were powerless to punish crimes of this character. They evinced much indignation at what they termed the injustice of a portion of the Press in holding them accountable for crimes and barbarities, which they said were as revolting to them as to any other portion of the American people, while the power to punish the perpetrators was withheld from them. They also assured us with unanimity that hereafter, although their civil Government was still partially paralyzed, every effort would be made to punish all persons guilty of committing outrages on freedmen.

We learned that six or seven freedmen had been murdered by the band of outlaws referred to during the months of March and April, and although a month had elapsed since the last of these crimes was committed, and action had been taken by Gen. SICKLES, the investigation of the same was commenced by the Bureau agent only a few days since, and is now progressing at Hamburgh, thirty miles from the scene of the murders. We earnestly hope that these murderers may be brought to justice.

SEA ISLANDS.

On the 13th of May we left Charleston by steamer, and visited first the Sea Islands on the coast of South Carolina, which have been and still are, with the islands on the coast of Georgia, under the exclusive control of the Bureau. There are on these islands one hundred and forty-one valid possessory titles to land held by freedmen, under the order of Gen. SHERMAN. They encumber thirty-two plantations, situated on James, Johns, Wadmalan, and Edisto Islands. The number of freedmen now on all the South Carolina islands is about 30,000. They form, however, but a small proportion of the aggregate number who have occupied the islands since Gen. SHERMAN's order was issued; many of those who first came here remained on the island but a short time, and then returned to their homes on the main land. Others who made small crops gathered them in, and left to seek more profitable employment. A large majority of the freedmen who still remain on the islands are in destitute circumstances. On Wadmalan and Edisto islands, many who are cultivating lands for themselves would be compelled to abandon their crops, were it not for the provisions furnished by the planters. Last season Government rations and clothing were furnished to most of the freedmen, who were working on their own account, with the agreement that they should afterward pay for these supplies furnished out of the proceeds of their crops, but none of the outlays thus incurred have been repaid. We found, on inquiry, that some of the freedmen raised good crops, and could easily have reimbursed the Government for the supplies provided for them, but most of them were swindled out of all they made by a gang of white sharpers who, pretending to be their friends, gained permission to come upon the islands and set up stores, provided with sweetmeats, cheap jewelry and worthless articles of dress, with which they plundered these poor creatures of their hard earnings. The same class of persons who thus defrauded the freedmen last year, have made extensive preparations to secure this season's crop by the same means. We found a number of their stores on Edisto and Wadmalaw Islands, and will mention one case where one of them is connected with a plantation as an example. This store is on a farm rented and cultivated by a Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Boston, Mass. Accompanied by Gen. SCOTT we stopped on the plantation and investigated the condition of the freedmen thereon, working by the "task," which is precisely the same manner in which their former owners worked them. The price per task is fifty cents, which, if paid in money or its equivalent, would be fair wages; but, in lieu of money, tickets were given them, on which was printed "Good for —— in provisions at our store." These tickets were taken up by the storekeeper, with corn, at $3 per bushel, and other articles at similarly exorbitant prices. There was no meat in the shop. The freed people gathered round us while we were there, and complained bitterly of their treatment, stating that with the wages paid them they were unable to earn enough to buy, at the prices charged, their necessary subsistence. If these freedmen were paid in money for their labor they could escape the extortions of the shopkeeper, but with the tickets issued to them they are compelled to pay the prices charged and take whatever the storekeeper sees fit to give them. Competition, which would greatly reduce the price of provisions, is prevented, at least on this plantation, by military orders. Mr. TOLLS, on an adjacent plantation, was selling corn to these people at $2 per bushel, and taking Underwood tickets in payment, but he was compelled to desist by special order.

Major J. E. EDWARDS, Sub-Assistant Commissioner for the Islands, stated that his attention had been called to some difficulty among the freedmen on UNDERWOOD's plantation, which he had investigated and found the freedmen in fault. He therefore required the freedmen to resume work, and notified them that if they did not do so he would arrest them. An examination led us to a different conclusion from that arrived at by Major CORNELIUS. In our opinion the condition and treatment of the freedmen on UNDERWOOD's plantation fully justified them in refusing to work.

Near the plantation rented and worked by Mr. UNDERWOOD, is one owned by Mr. JENKINS, on which an opposite mode of treatment is pursued. The freed people here were working three days out of the week for wages—fifty cents a task paid in corn at two dollars per bushel, and bacon at twenty-five cents per lb.—and during the remainder of the week, they were allowed to cultivate for themselves as much as they could manage, the land being given them by Mr. JENKINS free of rent.

On the Baynord plantation on Edisto Island, the following circumstances were brought to our knowledge. This farm was being cultivated by freedmen on their own account, partly under land grants, and partly without. On the 13th of May last, when the crops had all been planted and the cotton was being hoed, a man from New-York named HOLTON, came on the farm with a squad of colored soldiers under charge of a sergeant and compelled the freedmen to contract with him to cultivate the land for his benefit. What the exact terms of this contract were, none of the freedmen knew. Some believed they were to get a third of the crop, while others stated they were to receive only one-fourth, and were to pay $5 each month for the rent of their cabins. Mr. HOLTON was not on the plantation at the time of our visit, and we were consequently unable to ascertain the true nature of the contract, no copy of it having been left with the freedmen. We called the attention of the Assistant Commissioner to the complaints of the freedmen on this plantation.

Chaplain FRENCH, Bureau Missionary, and Rev. C. L. BRODWELL, (colored), of Edisto Island, stated to us that a similar occurrence had taken place on the [illegible] rented by a gentleman recently mustered out of the United States service, when the freedmen, after planting their crops, had been dispossessed and forcibly compelled to sign a contract, a squad of colored soldiers having been used for that purpose.

While on Edisto Island we visited Mr. EDDING's plantation, which is being cultivated by freedmen exclusively, working under the direction of one of their own number, a superintendent chosen by themselves. Here the people are apparently doing well, and have a fair prospect of a good crop. This, however, is almost the only instance we met with on any of the islands where the freedmen, cultivating exclusively for themselves, without the direction of whites, were doing even tolerably well.

We visited other plantations besides those named above on Edisto and Wadmalan, but mention these only as a fair index of the condition of things generally on those islands.

There are no land grants under Gen. SHERMAN's order on Port Royal Island, but the freed people hold and are cultivating a considerable portion of this island under tax titles. Some of them made their third crop last season on these lands; but notwithstanding the advantage thus enjoyed, they are nearly all of them now in destitute circumstances. Their present impoverished condition is attributable to the fact that their crops were purchased by Beaufort storekeepers and others at merely nominal rates, in most instances at less than a fourth of their real value. These thrifty traders, many of whom made their advent in Beaufort with the army, purchased the Sea Island cotton of the freedmen at ten cents a pound in the seed, and have this season already secured mortgages to a large proportion of the freedmen's crop—in some instances even on their lands.

SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE ISLANDS.

After visiting the South Carolina islands we proceeded to Savannah, Ga., where we were joined by Brevet Maj.-Gen. DAVID TILLSON, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for Georgia. He accompanied us on our visit to the sea island under his charge. Our first investigation was on St. Catherine's Island. There has been much confusion and disorder here, occasioned by Rev. TUNIS J. CAMPBELL, a colored man from Nova Scotia, who was located on the island by Gen. SAXTON as an agent of the Bureau. This man abolished all the simple rules and regulations adopted by the freedmen for their own guidance, and established instead a parody of the United States Government, putting himself in the position of President, and assuming in addition dictatorial powers. Under his administration the freedmen were armed, no white man was allowed to land on the island, and every effort was made to stir up feelings of animosity against the white race. Among other powers assumed by CAMPBELL he issued land grants, claiming to do so "by virtue of the authority vested in him by the President of the United States and Gen. SAXTON," and took especial care to bestow the best allotments on himself and relations.

The conduct of this man had a most prejudicial influence on the freedmen, and placed them for a time entirely beyond the control of the Assistant Commissioner for Georgia. On his first visit to the island Gen. TILLSON discovered that prompt intervention was necessary for the interests of the freedmen themselves, as their lands were being uncultivated, and they were not far removed from absolute want. With much difficulty he obtained a hearing from them, and succeeded in restoring order and getting them to work, and abolishing the absurd form of Government established by CAMPBELL. Gen. TILLSON ascertained that of the whole number of land grants on the island, seventeen only were valid. These grants covered 515 acres, and were scattered all over the island. He consolidated them so as to occupy one section of the island only, leaving the remainder for cultivation by the proper owners. There are at present 625 freedmen on this island; of these 147 are working for Messrs. WINCHESTER & SCHUYLER, of New-York, who have rented a part of the Ordbury plantation, and the remainder are cultivating land on their own account. The 147 freedmen working for WINCHESTER & SCHUYLER have planted 530 acres of cotton and 115 of corn; the 475 freedmen working for themselves have planted only 200 acres of cotton and 200 acres of corn.

From St. Catharine's we went to Sapelo Island, which is cultivated exclusively by Messrs. DICKSON & MCBRIDE. The freedmen here are working the land for two-thirds of the crop, and, so far as we could perceive, were well treated and cared for, and will make money if they can be protected from the bad influence of a bad man named ——, who came among them last year with a permit from Capt. KETCHUM, Bureau Agent under Gen. SAXTON, bought their cotton at ten cents per pound in the seed, and paid them mainly in whisky. This vicious man has exerted such an evil influence over these freedmen as to make them dissatisfied with an exceedingly liberal contract.

On St. Simon's Island there are eighteen valid land grants encumbering four plantations. There are between five and six hundred freedmen on the island, most of whom are working for wages, are well fed, and appear to be perfectly contented. On two of the plantations they were working without formal contracts, but we were assured by the Bureau agent that these freedmen relied confidently on being fairly dealt with by their employers. Our visit to this island satisfied us that the freedmen there were doing exceedingly well.

OGEECHEE RIVER SETTLEMENT.

This settlement, embracing originally several hundred freed people, the largest colony on the coast under Gen. SHERMAN's order, was last year under the control of Rev. Mr. TIFFANY, an agent of the Bureau appointed to that position by Gen. SAXTON. If the records kept by Gen. SAXTON were within our reach, we could without doubt, obtain official information as to the workings of this settlement; but in the absence of the records we can only report such facts as are within the knowledge of Gen. TILLSON, and other officers on duty in the Department.

On taking charge of this settlement, Mr. TIFFANY hired twenty-five freedmen as a guard, armed with United States muskets, and used them to prevent any white man entering the settlement. Seven United States officers who had not Mr. TIFFANY's pass, were halted and refused the use of the Government boat to cross the Ogeechee River. This guard of twenty-five men, who served the entire season, were to be paid out of the proceeds of the rice crop, raised by freedmen of the settlement. Mr. TIFFANY gave them certificates for the amount due them, which certificates they still hold, but are unable to get either rice or money.

All the freed people of this colony were supplied through the season with Government rations, which were to be paid for out of their crops. We were informed by the Bureau officers of the department that none of these rations have ever been repaid. A very considerable crop of rice was made by the freedmen, and Mr. TIFFANY, the agent, advertised sixty thousand bushels of it for sale. Gen. TILLSON, who had in the interim assumed charge of the Bureau in Georgia, seeing the advertisement, ordered the sale to be suspended, and notified TIFFANY that only bonded officers were authorized to sell Government property. What disposition was eventually made of the rice crop, or who received the profits of it, we were unable to ascertain. Mr. TIFFANY shortly after this retired, whether voluntarily or otherwise can only be determined by the records, which are not within our reach. Most of the freed people of the settlement became disheartened, and voluntarily abandoning their land grants, are now working under contract for the former owners of the land, or the persons who have rented plantations from land owners.

We have mentioned these particular cases as indicating the condition of the freedmen occupying the Sea Islands and the coast under Gen. SHERMAN's order. Our personal observations, the evidence we have taken, and the inquiries we have been obliged to make to supply the place of records, have convinced us that the condition of the freedmen of these settlements, while in charge of Gen. SAXTON, was such as to give but little hope that, under the policy pursued by that officer, they would ever have become self-supporting, even with the fertile lands on which they were located placed at their disposal, free from rent or taxes. The failure of Gen. SAXTON's administration resulted from a variety of causes, among which may be enumerated:

The unnecessary continuance of Government support to the freedmen, which tended to increase their natural improvidence, and to encourage habits of idleness.

Keeping them under such guardianship and tutelage that they were disinclined to make proper exertions for their own support or improvement.

Teaching them to distrust all white men but those who had immediate authority over them, or who came among them with passes from the Bureau, thus preparing them to fall an easy prey to the sharpers who afterwards obtained access to them under the guise of friendship, taking advantage of their credulity, and fraudulently appropriating their crops.

Their inexperience in providing for their own support, and in managing business for themselves.

It is not in the power of Gens. TILLSON or SCOTT, until a crop has been raised under their respective administrations, to materially improve the condition of the freedmen on the Sea Islands. Although these officers have effected salutary reforms in the conditions of the blacks, and in their disposition to labor, and have been instrumental in removing from their minds many of the absurd ideas which had been instilled among them, idleness, discord, and bitter prejudices against the white people still exist. The extent to which they were deluded by the few white men who had intercourse with them is almost incredible. Among the evidence taken in reference to their condition, and which bears directly on this point, is the statement of a distinguished general officer, who was in command of a district embracing part of the Islands, as follows:

"I assumed command in January, 1865, of a district in which the South Carolina Sea Islands were included. They were then in a state of turmoil and confusion, amounting to almost open rebellion. Armed patrols were maintained on the islands to prevent any white man from landing. Several gentlemen from Pennsylvania who attempted to land, (improperly I must say,) were arrested by the freedmen. I had placed a guard on each wharf to prevent their being molested, but they chose to make a landing on a part of the island where no guard was stationed. The negroes had been told and believed that a large force of rebel cavalry still occupied the woods on the mainland. Utter lawlessness prevailed, and cattle-stealing raids on the mainland by the negroes on the mainland were of frequent occurrence. I went over and broke up their military bands and told them the war was over. I then set to work to organize a system of labor. I found the 40-acre allotments under Gen. SHERMAN's order, of most elastic dimensions. The largest I saw was 250 acres, and the smallest 312 acres. Many freedmen who had land orders for John's Island had settled on James Island; and certificates for Edisto Island were plentiful on Wadmalan Island. Scarcely any attempt had been made to cultivate the land. There were not more than two acres 'listed out' in any one patch on Edisto Island. I had to discontinue the issue of rations before I could get them to work at all. I had nearly succeeded in getting them to work when the bill securing their land titles passed Congress and every thing was again thrown into confusion. Matters are now, however, getting straight again."

An impartial comparison of the comparative condition of the freedmen on the South Carolina Islands and those in Florida and Southwest Georgia, clearly demonstrates that the freed people who have remained on the plantations and have been aided by the advice of sensible and practical military and Bureau officers, are infinitely better off than those who have been assisted with rations and clothing by the Government.

In our opinion the most equitable solution of the question of the occupation of the Sea Islands and the coast under Gen. SHERMAN's order, will be to surrender the lands to the former owners, on the first day of January next, requiring the land owners to pay to the freedmen the value in money of all improvements made by them while occupying the land—this to be determined by a commission appointed by the Government. Of course we do not mean by this to interfere with any of the freedmen who may desire to surrender the lands they are now occupying at any time before that date, by arrangement between themselves and the owners of the land. Gens. TILLSON and SCOTT both concur with us that this arrangement will give general satisfaction to both the freedmen and landowners. Should the recommendation be adopted by the Government we respectfully suggest that the order be issued before the 1st of September next, so as to give both parties ample time to make arrangements for the next season's planting.

FLORIDA.

After completing our investigations of the Sea Islands, we went to Fernandina, Fla. Here we found Capt. LEDDY, of the Volunteer Reserve Corps, on duty as agent of the Bureau, having charge of a district embracing two counties, containing 1,000 freedmen. These are generally at work lumbering, and get from $20 to $26 per month as wages. Capt. LEDDY is assisted by Maj. SCHREARER, formerly an officer of the Seventh Ohio Infantry, who acts as agent without pay, but is partially compensated by receiving $5 fee for each contract drawn up and approved. Capt. LEDDY is a good, judicious man, who by friendly interference and good advice, has settled most of the difficulties which have arisen in his district between the freedmen themselves and between the whites and freedmen, without litigation.

We next visited Jacksonville, the headquarters of Capt. WEBSTER, who has charge of several counties, in which freed-people are generally at work and are liberally compensated.

There had been at this place a few days before our visit much bad feeling between the white and colored people, produced by irritating, false reports, circulated by vicious persons, but through the efforts of the Governor of the State, the Department Commandant and the officers of the Bureau, harmony and mutual confidence had been restored.

We next visited Tallahassee, the Headquarters of the Department Commander and the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for the State, from whom we obtained the following statistics:

1 Major, Brevet Colonel, Assistant Commissioner.
1 Major, staff duty.
3 Captains, staff duty.
5 Captains, Sub-Assistant Commissioners.
3 First Lieutenants, Sub-Assistant Commissioners.
5 Second Lieutenants, Sub-Assist. Commissioners.
6 Citizens, agents and subordinate Commissioners, at average pay per month, $125.
1 Assistant Superintendent of Education; pay per month, $100.
1 Contract Surgeon; pay per month, $100.
4 Clerks; average pay per month, $88 50.
8 Nurses for hospital and one messenger; average pay per month, $14 30.

In giving the rank of the officers on duty in the Bureau, the brevet rank is omitted, in order that the rank may indicate the amount of pay drawn by each.

The number of rations issued by the officers of the Bureau, or by Post Commander on request of the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau, in the State of Florida, since the 1st of Dec., 1865, to the 1st of May, 1866, were 12,716, valued at $2,023 25. The average monthly issue amounted to 2,543. Among the number who have been receiving rations, were the inmates of the Orphan Asylum, located at Fernandina, which is under the charge of the National Freedmen's Aid Association, and the inmates of the Freedmen's Hospital at Magnolia, which is controlled by the Bureau.

The Assistant Commissioner stated that rations have been issued only to the inmates of the Asylum and Hospital, and in some isolated cases where the circumstances of the freedmen show actual destitution and inability to provide for themselves and families. Some of the rations have been issued upon returns signed by me, by post commanders not connected with the Bureau, consequently I have not the data from which to report the number, age, and the sex of those who have received rations.

Brevet.-Col. T. W. OSBORNE, the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for Florida, is an intelligent and just man, and an energetic and impartial officer. The most favorable accounts were given us by citizens, by the military and bureau officers, and by the freed people, of the good condition of the freedmen in this Department, as well as of the encouraging prospects of the crops which they are cultivating.

After leaving Tallahassee, the next point at which we stopped was Monticello, where there are several plantations, on which a large number of freedmen are employed working for one-third of the crops. Both planters and freedmen are satisfied, and all bear testimony to the wisdom and justice of the administration of the Bureau by Col. OSBORNE.

Throughout the entire State the military, the Bureau, and the civil authorities, are generally acting in harmony, which in our opinion is the main reason why the freedmen are more quiet, orderly and thrifty here than they are in localities in which there is antagonism between these powers. The only exception to this state of things in Florida is at Jacksonville, the cause of which has already been stated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. STEEDMAN, Major-General.
J. S. FULLERTON, Brevet Brigadier-General.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A PASSENGER CAR THROWN DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

One Passenger Killed—Bishop Early, of the Methodist Church, Injured.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, June 12.

A fearful accident occurred to the down mail train on the Danville Railroad, near Coalfield, this afternoon, caused by the breaking of a switch-rod.

The ladies' car was precipitated over an embankment, making three revolutions, and smashing the car in the descent.

Mrs. TROTTER, of the vicinity of Danville, was instantly killed. Thirteen other persons were injured, among them Bishop EARLY, of the Methodist Church, and ISAAC OVERLEY, of Charlotte.

NEW-JERSEY.

The "Corruption" Cases in the Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, June 12.

The persons charged with bribery and corruption in the last Legislature, have all been charged before the Court and pleaded "Not guilty." The last, DANIEL HOLSMAN, was charged to-day and gave bail in $10,000 to answer at the October term. J. P. BRADLEY, Esq., appeared as counsel. The other defendants, BARCLAY HAINES, with JOHN L. N. STRATTON as counsel, G. VAN WAGGENER, with S. TUTTLE as counsel, CHARLES F. RUH, with L. ABBOTT and J. P. BRADLEY as counsel, appeared yesterday, pleaded "Not guilty," and gave surety in $5,000 to appear in October for trial. VAN WAGGENER, RUH and HOLSMAN were anxious for immediate trial.

GEORGIA.

Rebuilding of the Central Railroad—Quarantine—Resignations of United States Collectors—Arrest of the Editor "Loyal Georgian."

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, June 12.

The Central Railroad, destroyed by SHERMAN's army, has been reconstructed, and trains from Macon to Savannah and Augusta passed through to-day.

In accordance with instructions from the War Department, stringent quarantine regulations have been established for the ports of Savannah, Brunswick and Darien.

EDGAR M. LAZARUS and J. T. W. WALKER, United States Collectors, have resigned, as they could not take the test oath.

J. E. BRYANT, editor of the *Loyal Georgian*, the Freedmen's organ, was arrested by the civil authorities this afternoon for attempting to defraud negroes out of money borrowed of them when he (BRYANT) was an officer of the Government. He was released, a colored man becoming his surety.

The American Protestant Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 12.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States American Protestant Association is holding its session here, having commenced Monday, and will continue until Thursday evening. The attendance is unusually large, particularly from the Western States. The election of officers resulted in the choice of the following:

Right Worthy Grand Master—JOHN H. BUENTE, of Ohio.
Grand Master—JAMES MCCONNELL, of Massachusetts.
Grand Treasurer—JAMES SMITH, of Pennsylvania.
Grand Secretary—JOHN CRAIG, of Pennsylvania.
Assistant Secretary—AMOS S. REDSTREAKE, of Pennsylvania.
Grand Chaplain—THOMAS BLACKBURNE, of New-York.
Grand Conductor—ROBERT TIMSON, of Rhode Island.
Grand Tyler—JACOB ROBERTS, of Rhode Island.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Our Correspondence from London, Paris and Berlin.

Latest Aspect of the German War Question.

The Conference and Its Doubtful Results.

Relative Position of the Belligerent Powers.

The Question of War or Revolution in Italy.

Probable Course of France and Russia Toward Germany.

British Parliamentary Reform—Popular Indifference on the Subject.

Visit of an Embassy of Celestials to England and What They Saw There.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Prospects of Peace and War—The Conference and Its Doubtful Success—Position of the Would-be Belligerents—The Future Course of France and Russia—Cholera—Debate on the Reform Bill—Speech of Mr. Lowe.

LONDON, Saturday, June 2, 1866.

All this week the world has been delighted with the happy prospects of peace. Stocks have gone up again, and banks stopped bursting. The Conference was about to meet, and everything would be settled to everybody's satisfaction, in the most agreeable manner. But a dark cloud has come over the prospect. All parties accept the Conference, but with conditions which make it impossible to act, or even to discuss any plan of action. Italy demands Venetia, and will take nothing less—can take nothing less. It is a question of life and death. Venetia, war or revolution. Austria accepts the Conference, provided that no Power gains territory, and the cession of Venetia she will not have mooted. This is the latest report, and very probable. In respect to the Elbe Duchies, also, she has taken an important step by the cession of Holstein to the German Confederation. Prussia is, probably, less resolute, but goes on with her preparations for war, and may be too stubborn to yield.

Yesterday, the Conference was not only a settled, but a hopeful if not assuring fact. England, in an agony of terror, and such a money panic as she has not often experienced, implored the Emperor of the French to join with her in an effort for peace. His reply to Lord COWLEY is said to have been:

> "In the years 1859 and 1864 England opposed my proposals in reference to the settlement of the Venetian and Schleswig-Holstein questions. Now England wants peace. I also desire peace, but, as the most favorable opportunities have been frittered away, and as the the conflicting interests have been permitted to reach a point at which they must clash, I can no longer assume the responsibility of events."

This was probably in substance the answer of a man who in just four days time can give the word *en avant!* to six hundred thousand soldiers, who are not only ready to march, but are marching daily for practice. One hundred thousand of them are at the Camp of Chalons day by day for practice.

I wish some one would explain to me that while the Bank of England is charging ten per cent. for money, the Bank of France has not advanced her rate above four per cent., and that while gold has flowed out of the former £466,000 last week, it has increased in the latter to the extent of £880,000. Is it the 600,000 soldiers? Or is it guns? The English have tried thirty-five heavy rifled guns, and every one has failed. She has not a single gun that can be trusted. This is a nice state of things in the face of a great European war, which many people persist in believing inevitable. Only England would not fight if she had all the guns in the universe. Think of VICTOR HUGO investing all his money in an English bank and losing it, when it would have been quite safe in a French one!

The Conference is accepted, however, and will meet in a few days—if possible next week, for everybody is in a terrible hurry. Italy cannot wait; still she sends Gen. LAMARMORA as a pledge that she will not begin to fight until the Conference has had an opportunity to prevent the necessity. They should have sent GARIBALDI as well. DUMAS writes that if the Italians are not allowed to attack Austria, they will fall to fighting among themselves. War or revolution. The reactionary elements in the South of Italy are also giving serious apprehensions. But the spirit of all Central and Northern Italy seems to be in the highest degree belligerent. The King called for twenty thousand volunteers, and can hardly keep back a hundred thousand. Italy is impatient of delay. Besides, it costs three or four millions of dollars a week. Italy goes into the Conference with one clear demand—Venetia. That demand must be granted, or war is inevitable. For her no other solution.

There can be no doubt, I think, that the war is almost as popular in Austria as in Italy. Austria stands strictly upon the defensive, which is a strong position at home and abroad. She does not ask a foot of territory; she makes no demand of the Conference, but that it should respect her long-established and often-acknowledged rights. She will hear of no demand for a cession of Venitia. That is understood in advance. As to Germany and the Elbe Duchies, Austria supports the rights of the German Federation. Well, it is a pretty strong position, and one in which two out of three of the friendly Powers ought to sympathize. How can Russia, for example, ask Austria to give up a territory she has held for fifty years, because it is wanted by a kingdom scarcely established.

As for Prussia, it is very much suspected that the unpopularity of the war among her own people, and in all the lesser German States has made her glad of a Conference. She wants the Duchies, but there are signs that she will forego them rather than fight a Power so very willing as Austria seems to be, and so well prepared.]

Thus we have a truce, while the Emperor and the Chiefs of the five or six other Powers, gather around the green table. Europe sees but one way to peace—a territorial compensation to Austria that shall induce her to give up Venetia. And here is the grand difficulty which all see. Prussia cannot give up Silesia, even to take the Duchies, and there is another Power which may be represented in the Conference, which would veto that arrangement—the Bund itself, which will maintain the independence of Schleswig-Holstein. As to the Danubian Principalities, they have just elected a new Hospodar, and are in their honey-moon of loyal jubilation. It is not certain that Russia would assent to such an arrangement, nor that the Sultan is ready to sell a Province of his Empire to settle a dispute in Central Europe.

And what then? There is to be no disarmament. Each Power will augment its forces. If the Conference fail, there can only be war; and if there be war, France, the *Patrie* tells us, must have a hand in it from the beginning. With what motive, and to what end? To impose Prussian rule upon the Duchies? No. It is bad enough for Italy to consent to such an arrangement—to help Prussia seize one province that she may get another. Will France compel Austria to give up that which both the first and the third NAPOLEON guaranteed to her by treaty? Really, war seems to be inevitable; but what part France can take in it is not in the least clear to me.

And Russia? Is it probable that the Czar will aid in compelling Austria to give up a Province assured to her by those treaties of 1815 which Russia had so large a share in making? Is it probable that Russia, which partitioned Poland, and helped Austria to keep Hungary, will now aid in forcing her to give up Venetia? England might do such things, but not Russia. If France were to draw the sword for Italy and Prussia, as many believe she will, but as I do not, Russia would take the part of Austria, and England would try to be neutral. How could she fight with a Napoleon against her old allies of the Holy Alliance?

War is not our only terror. The cholera, which has lingered all Winter at various and distant points on the Continent, and has even raged with violence in Luxembourg and Holland, threatens to spread everywhere with the first heats of Summer. The gathering of large armies must favor the development and the spread of the pestilence. We hear that the Mecca caravans are again attacked. No Conference can stop the cholera. The one which has been sitting at Constantinople did not prevent its being carried from Rotterdam to Halifax and New-York. It is true that so far the disease has not spread with the rapidity and virulence it has formerly manifested, but there is certainly reason to apprehend that, with great armies, camps, fortified towns and fields of carnage, the horrors of pestilence will be added to those of war.

We are in the midst of another great debate on the Reform Bill, in which there have been some brilliant speeches—notably one by Mr. LOWE, who admirably maintains the position he has taken as one of the very ablest speakers in the House of Commons—one of the three or four whose speeches are worth reading, aside from any interest you may have in their subjects, but the bill is done for. It has been botched and bungled, and the Government is in a regular snarl. The House would not pass the suffrage extension part without the redistribution, and that seems to have been so hastily put together and so objectionable that it has less chance than the other. The majority of five the other day was a virtual defeat for a Government that began the session with a majority of seventy. Since that they have been beaten on an amendment by ten. They have now either to withdraw the bill and postpone the whole matter to another session, as their best friends advise, or be worse beaten and resign. Mr. GLADSTONE has not distinguished himself as a leader. He is irritable, petulent, wavering and dictatorial. One rough joke of old PALMERSTON was worth more, in conciliating opponents, than all the eloquence of Mr. GLADSTONE; and even of eloquence he has shown very little.

I have not quoted Parliamentary speeches for some time, but there are a few lines at the close of Mr. LOWE's on Thursday night which may be of interest, as showing the view of English institutions held by moderate reformers, and men of the highest intelligence. He said:

> "To our hands at this moment is intrusted the noble and sacred future of free and self-determined government all over the world. [Hear.] We are about to exchange certain good for more than doubtful change; we are about to barter maxims and traditions that have never failed, for theories and doctrines that never have been tried. [Cheers.] Democracy you may have at any time. Night and day the gate is open that leads to that bare and level plain, where every ant's nest is a mountain and every thistle a forest tree. But a Government such as England has—a Government the work of no human hand, but which has grown up the imperceptible aggregation of centuries—this is a thing which we only can enjoy, which we cannot impart to others, and which, once lost, we cannot recover for ourselves. [Loud cheers, on the subsiding of which the right honorable gentleman turned toward the Treasury bench and continued.] Because you have contrived to be at once dilatory and hasty heretofore, that is no reason for pressing forward rashly and improvidently now. We have not agreed upon any details, we have not come to any accord upon this question. To precipitate a decision in the case of a single human life would be cruel. It is more than cruel—it is parricide in the case of the Constitution, which is the life and soul of this great nation. If it is to perish, as all human things must perish, give it at any rate time to gather its robe about it, and to fall with decency and deliberation."

The applause at this eloquent peroration of a long and most brilliant speech was loud and long, the members joining the clapping of hands to their cries of hear, hear, which is a very unusual proceeding. Mr. LOWE, who felicitously mingles fun with argument, and keeps the house wide awake and in good humor, quoted some American poetry which should immortalize the author, if it has not done so already. Mr. BRIGHT, he said, standing upon the constitution, put him in mind of the American squib:

> "We stand on the Constitution, by thunder,
> And of this we've abundance of proofs;
> For how could we trample upon it,
> Unless it was under our hoofs?"

The *Times*, *Morning Post*, *Advertiser*, in fact nearly all the Liberal papers give up the Reform Bill as hopeless. The *Telegraph* frantically calls upon the Government to pass it or resign. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

> "It is impossible not to see that Ministers have been discomfited. It is impossible to deny that they have deserved this discomfiture and have brought it on themselves."

The House cannot modify or construct a proper bill:

> "It is more or less of a mob—a large mob—actually in part a hostile mob at times, and now an unmanageable mob."

It must be said that the public takes the whole matter very coolly. There is no excitement—no pressure whatever. The little interest got up during the recess has subsided. People care far more about monetary prospects and war prospects, than a slight extension of the suffrage, which involves no principal, and, of itself, can lead to no result. People who really care about it, want universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and other radical changes which time may bring, but for which England is not ready yet. The foremost reformers in Parliament disagree. Mr. BRIGHT takes his stand on household suffrage. Every head of a family, living in his own or a hired house should vote. Mr. MILL is for universal suffrage, women not excluded; but we would give men more votes than one—votes in proportion to their property and intelligence, and advocates a system by which minorities shall be represented as well as majorities. As it is, he says, Parliament may represent a bare majority of the people, and laws be made by a bare majority of Parliament—that is by a little more than one-quarter of the nation, which quarter may be composed of the knaves and fools.

It was stated a few nights ago in Parliament that out of 334 borough members in England and Wales, one in every seven had been publicly charged, by petition, with the commission of bribery. It is notorious that a large proportion of these cases are hushed up or paired off, one party being as bad as the other. Mr. HAVILAND said he knew of one member then sitting in the House, seven-tenths of whose constituents had been bribed at £35 a head, while others got £60. His election must therefore have cost him about $130,000. It is a great honor, no doubt, to sit in Parliament, but it is certainly a rather costly one.

Mr. SALE, the blind inventor of the method of making powder incombustible, has now invented a gun said to be more simple and rapid than any previous breech-loader. Instead of revolvers he uses slides, each to hold a certain number of cartridges—say ten each; ten slides will hold a hundred, and these may be fired in a minute. With a boy to fill the slides a man could fire 6,000 shots an hour, and by taking good aim put that number of the enemy *hors du combat*. Ten men, with as many smart boys, would thus be equal to an army of 60,000, and a hundred might kill off the whole French army, if they would only stand still at a proper distance, and not fire back or otherwise impolitely interrupt the proceedings. Mr. SALE proposes to adapt his slides to artillery, and by firing a series of shots with great rapidity, he hopes to batter the strongest monitor into small bits with bolts of very moderate dimensions.

MONADNOCK.

OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Preparations for War—Position of Count Bismarck—The Differences Between Him and the People of Prussia.

BERLIN, Tuesday, May 29, 1866.

The preparations for war still progress with a steadfast pace, and still the National Deputies at Frankfort continue their tergiversations and labored explanations, and Europe is no nearer to a war than a month ago. The pith and marrow of the actual transactions of that farcical superfluity, the "German Parliament" at Frankfort, is this, that Prussia has through her deputies, four days ago, declared that so soon as Austria desisted from her warlike preparations the Government of His Majesty would do the same and restore the army at once to a peace footing. In like manner, the representatives of the Middle States, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, &c., on the 26th, formally announced on behalf of their Governments that so soon as the two chief Powers, Austria and Prussia, gave assurance of peaceful intentions by disarmament, they would do the same. With that the matter rests in *statu quo*. Count BISMARCK understands perfectly well the insignificance which attaches

Continued on Eighth Page

BRAZIL.

The War with Paraguay—Position of the Armies—Prospective Operations—Prof. Agassiz.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO JANEIRO, Tuesday, May 8, 1866.

Since my last of the 4th inst. no news has been received from the River Plate, and, indeed none is expected before the 12th. I will add, however, that the Paraguayan camp which in my last I mentioned as abandoned by President LOPEZ and his forces, on the 23d ult. was immediately occupied by twenty thousand infantry and cavalry of the allied army. According to the assertions of a Paraguayan deserter, this movement of the Paraguayan army is attributed to the heavy fire of the Allied fleet, which sent three shells into the very house occupied by LOPEZ.

The Paraguayans encamped three leagues further west, near the walls of Humaita.

The vanguard of the allied army is commanded by the Oriental Gen. FLORES, and is composed of Brazilian troops. The Argentines occupy the centre, and the rear is formed also by Brazilians. The army has in its front a small lake close to the bank of the river, with its left flank on the Paraguay River, and the right resting on a small brook which separates it from the enemy's camp; in the rear is the Parana River, on which a large number of steamers, transports, &c., float. The position could not be more favorable for the Allies, as they can draw their supplies from the transports without any fear of opposition from the enemy.

The first line of trenches of the Paraguayan army, in its present position, is parallel to the first line of the Allies, and its flanks rest also on small lakes.

During the battle of the night of the 19th ult., two Brazilian battalions of the line that were in front, having mistaken each other for the enemy, fired into each other's ranks for some time before the blunder was discovered. The result was nine men killed and thirty wounded.

By a letter received from Paso de Patria, it appears that the cruel treatment of prisoners that the Paraguayans have frequently been accused of is entirely unfounded. Col. DE CAMPOS, who, just before hostilities began, had been appointed by the Imperial Government President of the Province of Mattro-Grosso, was the first prisoner made by the Paraguayans, as he was passing up the river opposite to Asumpcion, the capital of Paraguay. It was then, and for some time afterward, affirmed that he was in irons and suffering starvation, and, in short, all the tortures of the ever-famous Inquisition; it is now ascertained, however, that the Colonel-President and his fellow-prisoners take their walks about the city, and are not subjected to any barbarous treatment. So much for the honor of humanity.

A vessel just arrived from Rio Grande bring dates from the frontier of that Province up to the 27th of March.

The division of the Brazilian army was still waiting the coöperation of the fleet. The vessels detached for that purpose had not yet arrived; but the Baron had already advanced his pickets to the bank of the Parana in front of Itapura, and would be across the river in a few days.

It is probable that no besieging operations will be undertaking against the famous stronghold of LOPEZ before Baron PORTO ALEGRE arrives with his contingent which musters about 8,000 men. Such a force is not to be dispensed with, even in acting against th *supposed* small army of President LOPEZ. I say supposed, because, in reality, nothing positive is known of his means of defence.

By the British packet that leaves to-morrow morning for Southampton, the Duke DE SAXE, and his wife, the Princess LEOPOLDINA, with their infant son, go on a vist to England, where it is supposed they will remain about two months.

It is to be hoped that their Highnesses will return to Brazil as highly gratified at their reception as did her Imperial Highness Princess ISABEL, and her consort the Compte D'EEU.

Prof. AGASSIZ, after a few days of rest from the fatigues of his voyage to the northern Provinces, has, with his usual energy and devotion to science and mankind, undertaken to give a series of lectures to the public on that great river of which so very little is known even in this country.

The distinguished Professor commenced last night, in the presence of the Imperial family. The hall was uncomfortably crowded, every one present listening with the greatest attention and respect to the Professor's discourse, and showing an uncommon interest in his history of the formation of the Valley of the Amazon, which theory, to many, is entirely new.

I hope that for his next lectures, a better and larger hall will be opened to the public. There are many in this city far more adequate to the purpose than this one in the College of Pedro Segundo.

I forgot to mention that Prof. AGASSIZ paid, with great tact, a compliment to a Brazilian officer, Major CONTINHO, who rendered the Professor and his party service in their explorations, and who, the Professor asserted, knows more of the Amazon and its valley than any one else in all Brazil.

I have been assured that the Minister of Agriculture will bring before the Legislature in his report, which will be ready in a few days, a proposal for a subsidy for this line. It is very probable that the Minister will succeed, as everybody is in favor of it. The great benefit that such an enterprise will be to this country cannot be calculated.

When the news of the bombardment of Valparaiso by the Spanish fleet arrived here no one would believe that such an outrage had been committed, but the confirmation brought by a later steamer raised a feeling of hatred and indignation in the hearts of everyone.

The same feeling has prevailed in the Argentine Republic, as in short everywhere throughout South America. J. M. B.

The Pleuro-Pneumonia in this City and Brooklyn.

The following is the circular from the President and Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, which the telegraph twisted into an announcement that the rinderpest had appeared in this country. It will be seen that they said no such thing:

ALBANY, June 9, 1866.

The Rinderpest Commissioners of the State of New-York, having been officially informed by Dr. SAMUEL PERCY that the infectious disease known as pleuro-pneumonia was prevailing in several stables in New-York and Brooklyn, and that the Board of Health had positively ordered the removal of such cattle from the City; and the Rinderpest Commissioners not being satisfied of the power to act in the cases of pleuro-pneumonia, referred the communication to the State Agricultural Society.

The officers of the Society living in the vicinity of Albany, believing that publication ought to be given before the meeting of the Executive Committee, of the existence of the disease, and the danger of its diffusion, requested the President and Secretary to publish such notice and warning.

In conformity with this advice, we do hereby make known the existence of pleuro-pneumonia among the cows in the stables in New-York and Brooklyn, and earnestly advise all purchasers of stock to examine those which are offered for sale, with reference to this disease.

We also advise that, in case the disease makes its appearance in any herd, the sick animal be immediately and rigidly separated from the rest.

The period of incubation of the disease is from forty-two to sixty days.

It is well ascertained that this disease is strictly infectious—it never occurs where the animal has not come in contact with diseased animals.

The meat of animals suffering from pleuro-pneumonia is dangerous when used as human food.

It is very probable that the diseased herds which are now being excluded from the city will be offered for sale at very low prices to farmers. This contingency calls for additional precautions on the part of purchasers.

JOHN STANTON GOULD, President.
B. F. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Important Question in the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

From the Louisville Democrat.

During the existence of the late rebellion, the Legislature of Kentucky passed laws authorizing the County Courts in the Counties of Boone and Gallatin, to levy a tax upon the property and people of those two counties, to raise a bounty fund, or to reimburse those who might advance the money, and offer and pay sufficient bounties to volunteers to relieve the people of these counties from the operation of the draft ordered by the President of the United States. The fund to be raised in these counties amounted to about $200,000. The people of these counties immediately became responsible for and raised the $200,000, looking for reimbursement to the levy and collection of the tax as authorized by the Legislature. The draft was avoided in both counties by the use of the money thus raised by the people.

The County Courts then proceeded to levy the tax for the purpose of raising the funds to reimburse the people who had stepped forward and relieved the people from the operation of the draft; but when the Sheriff was about to collect the tax, in Gallatin, and when the County Court, in Boone, was about to order the levy of the tax, a large number of the tax-payers of these counties brought suits in equity, and enjoined the collection of the tax, alleging that the several acts of the Legislature authorizing the levy and collection of the tax were unconstitutional and void. The Judges of the Circuit Court decided that these laws were constitutional, and that the tax must be paid. The complaining parties prayed an appeal to the Court of Appeals, and the cases have been set for hearing on the 12th day of June. The legal questions involved in these suits being of the utmost importance to the people of the whole country, and the large amount of money depending upon the decision of the Appellate Court, their result will be awaited with much interest.

JOHN L. SCOTT, of Frankfort, Col. J. J. LANDRUM, of Warsaw, and Governor FISK and JAMES O'HARA, of Covington, are among the lawyers in favor of the collection of the tax, and sustain the constitutionality of the laws.

Hon. JOHN W. STEVENSON and Judge PRYOR, both of Covington, appear as counsel for those who oppose the tax. We have understood that Hon. M. C. JOHNSON, of Lexington, is engaged in the cases, but we do not know for which side he appears.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE OTERO MURDERERS.

Decision of the Court of Appeals—Judge Gilbert and District Attorney Morris Sustained—The Men to be Executed—The Fate of Gonzales and Pellicier is Fixed.

Yesterday the consulting counsel at Albany, Mr. JOHN H. REYNOLDS, telegraphed to Judge MORRIS, the Kings County District-Attorney, that the Court of Appeals had reversed the decision of the General Term, sustaining the convictions and the ruling of the Supreme Court. By the leading members of the Bar this conclusion has for some time been expected. Judge GILBERT, the recently-elected Supreme Court Judge, tried the case patiently and carefully, utterly ignoring the senseless clamor of the people, who would have been glad to execute summary vengeance upon the unfortunate prisoners. Ingenious counsel managed to find material in Judge GILBERT's charge whereat to cavil, an appeal was taken to the General Term, which reversed the decision and ordered a new trial. Judge MORRIS, who had conducted the prosecution with untiring zeal and marked ability, assumed the responsibility of taking the case to the highest court, where, after long and learned discussion by able counsel, and patient examination by the Court, the matter has been decided in favor of the people. To Judge GILBERT, this decision is an indorsement of which he will be proud, while the District-Attorney can well afford to leave it as his reply to the absurd animadversions of certain partisan presses who assailed him bitterly at the time of the trial.

At an early day, possibly to-day, Judge MORRIS will enter the formal proceedings at Albany, and move at the present term of the Court for sentence of death upon the prisoners.

We visited GONZALES and PELLICIER at the jail, where, under the careful but kindly guard of JOHN MCNAMEE, Esq., Sheriff of the County, they have been kept since their first arrest. We found GONZALES in a cell on the ground floor, the next but one to the last, which is occupied by PELLICIER. He is closely shaven, much plumper and in better condition than when on trial. He has lost the fearfully livid hue which made his countenance repulsive at that time, and presents all the external appearance of a gentleman, a thorough man of the world. He is entirely unacquainted with our language, and spends much of his time in solving the mysteries of the English grammar. His cell is small but quite comfortable, very clean, and decorated to some extent with wood-cuts clipped from the illustrated papers. We conversed with him at some length, but failed to detect the least variance from the story which he has consistently told since his arrest. He denies any knowledge of PELLICIER, save such as a two days' acquaintance could give him, and reiterates his story of the adventures of the night of the murder. He is very naturally severe upon the spy FAU, of whom he says he knows nothing good. He was entirely ignorant of the details of his trial, knowing only the prominent features of the evidence and its result, and that he might be better prepared for his hoped for second trial, he procured some time since a grammar, to the study of which he has devoted much of his time. His conduct and demeanor seem to have favorably impressed the officials of the jail, who speak well of him, and evidently do what little they can to lighten his troubles and make his weary hours pass pleasantly.

As yet there had been no official announcement of the decision against him; but such news is easily carried, and it is quite likely that in half an hour after the message was received at Judge MORRIS' office, GONZALES knew of it. At all events, he knew last night, but did not seem particularly broken by it. He is a man of stronger nerve thon his associate in crime, and can restrain emotion more successfully. He expressed himself satisfied with the way in which he has been treated by the District-Attorney and the Sheriff, and as grateful in the extreme for the service done him by ALEX. W. MCCUE, Esq., and WM. C. DE WITT, Esq., the counsel who were assigned him by the Court. There are different rumors current about GONZALES' family, but if he may be believed, he has no family. He seems to have been an adventurer, willing to take heavy risks, and is rapidly developing into a philosopher, prepared to accept the result of failure without sniveling or complaint.

Sheriff MCNAMEE is an honest, upright, Christian gentleman, and it is to be hoped that he will, while granting the condemned every possible facility for the dread preparation necessary to all men, be alive to the propriety of withholding from senseless proselyters the opportunity of befogging the not over-clear brain of the prisoners, and of parading glaring accounts of their conversion and religious experience before the people. The public are sick of cant, and tired of reading of wicked men who become angelic a few hours before their execution.

PELLICIER is a different being. He has less depth than GONZALES, is less familiar with the world and with men, and is naturally a coward. What the effect will be upon his peculiar temperament it is hard to tell. But judging from the little we saw, we should say he will be very apt to break down. He has little brain, is gentle, amiable, full of fun, and generally quite communicative. He has been confident of good luck, and cannot realize the fact of his defeat. Neither of the men pretend to religious sentiment or understanding, and so far as a correct apprehension of their moral guilt is concerned, we regard them as infants. They have it all to learn.

FAU AND VIELA.

About these men is raised a wall of mystery. How much they know and how much they conceal are matters of various conjecture and report. FAU was the witness who played the spy on GONZALES and PELLICIER, testifying in Court to what he heard them say to each other through the pipes of their cells. After the conviction of the others he was set at liberty by the Court, and $109 were paid him for his time (and services.) He came to New-York, got drunk, was robbed of $50, and went on a tearing spree. During this festive occasion it is said he went into the Barcelona Hotel, where, in the license of his cups, he dropped certain expressions, more detrimental than complimentary to VIELA, and raised the suspicion that possibly he had by no means told the whole of his knowledge concerning the murder.

Soon after this the full Bench granted a new trial. Judge MORRIS sent for FAU, and requested him to stop at the jail a little while, as he might want him again, since which time he has continued to board and lodge at the expense of the county.

VIELA, the third man of the firm, was a principal witness against the senior partner. He talks but little English, and understands less. He and FAU seem to be great friends, and occupy the same room, although the former would prefer, like THUMBKIN, to be alone. VIELA, who escaped a trial by the skin of his white and very handsome teeth, is restless under the protracted confinement, and wishes very much to have matters ended. FAU thinks it very hard that a man who has done the State so much service as he should be locked up. He wrote a letter a few days since to Judge MORRIS, saying that he would like to spend the Summer in the country, and asking to be released. As yet an affirmative answer has not been returned, but the probabilities are that they will both now be released.

THE STRONG LIBEL CASE.

Great Array of Counsel—The Case Postponed till To-day.

The famous libel case of STRONG *vs.* BENNETT was down on the calendar for trial before Judge JOSEPH G. BARNARD yesterday, in the Kings County Court-room. At an early hour the room was crowded with the prominent politicians and journalists of the city. Mr. STRONG was formerly Senator from that County, and is named prominently as the successor of Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, M. C. Mr. STRONG sues Mr. BENNETT, who is the "conductor" of a little sheet in Williamsburgh called the *Daily Times*, for an alleged libel. Time and time again the case has been called and passed over, until nearly every prominent lawyer in the county has been engaged in it, and several are incapacitated from further participation because they have been raised to the Bench. The counsel engaged by Mr. STRONG are Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, Hon. HOMER A. NELSON, of Poughkeepsie, Hon. GRENVILLE T. JENKS and Gen. C. E. PRATT; by Mr. BENNETT, Hon. SAM. D. MORRIS, District-Attorney; J. T. WILEMS, Esq., and —— BRIGGS, Esq.

These gentlemen were present yesterday, and after the termination of an exceedingly tiresome case, Mr. WILEMS moved, on behalf of the defendant, to postpone the trial. Mr. NELSON, on behalf of the plaintiff, opposed the motion, and urged the immediate commencement of the case. He represented that the motion was, to say the least, a peculiar one; that the plaintiff was in Court at great expense with his witnesses, and was most anxious to proceed with the trial. He asked that the defendant be charged with the expense of the witnesses from day to day until he was ready with his case, and then have the matter pushed without further delay.

Mr. JENKS indorsed all that his colleague had said, and detailed the hardship the delay was entailing upon their client. It was very evident that the defence wanted to throw the case over for the term. This would bring it before Justice GILBERT, who couldn't hear it, as he had been counsel in it, and Judge LOTT couldn't, on account of his connection with one of the parties.

Judge BARNARD decided that he would enter no order about costs, but would set the case down for the first on Wednesday's calendar, when he should exact from Mr. WILEMS some evidence as to his inability to procure his witnesses.

The general opinion is that the whole affair is intended to bluff Mr. STRONG from the Congressional triangular fight in which he is already booked by his friends. If the case is driven over, Judge GILBERT won't try it, and the result will be to carry it into November, and thus succeed in defeating the Strong party at the start.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bridging Broadway—Widening West-street—Purchase and Sale of Real Estate.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRICE in the Chair.

Mr. LOEW presented a report from the Special Committee on Bridging Broadway. The report states that the Committee have fully considered the subject, and have examined numerous plans submitted to them by scientific and practical gentlemen, and they recommend the adoption of a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for the construction of an aerial bridge of iron, to be placed at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, the cost not to exceed $15,000.

On motion of Mr. ELY, the word "plans" was substituted for proposals, and the report was then laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of widening West-street, from Hammond-street to the Battery, so as to make it conform to the bulkhead line, as laid down by the Harbor Commissioners. It was laid over.

A resolution, that the Comptroller be authorized to purchase a site for the offices of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, within the locality bounded by Bleecker-street on the south, Twenty-third-street on the north, Second-avenue on the east, and Sixth avenue on the west, was adopted.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Comptroller to furnish the Board with a statement of the terms upon which the property, situated on the block bounded by Tenth-avenue, Little Twelfth-street, Washington and Gansevoort streets, (formerly occupied by the Hudson River Railroad Company, but recently placed in possession of the Bleecker-street Railroad Company, by lease or otherwise), is now occupied, and his opinion as to the necessity and propriety for its sale, in view of the present price of real estate.

Adjourned to Thursday next.

BILLIARDS.

Match Between William Goldthwait, of Boston, and John Deery, of New-York, for $1,000.

This great event in the billiard world will take place at the Cooper Institute, on Friday evening next. The match is at caroms, 1,500 points up, on a full size four-pocket table, and the amount at stake is $1,000. The pending contest is the result of a banter made at the DION and DEERING match, and the betting is said to be very spirited—"the boy," as GOLDTHWAIT is familiarly called—being the favorite at slight odds. Both are well known as brilliant and plucky players, and the meeting promises to result in a closely-contested game. DEERY possesses the most nerve of the two, which is a great point in his favor. Both are what are called "unlucky" players, and both have made extraordinary runs in match and practice games. They are represented as doing wonders in their preliminary work, which is done on a Kavanagh & Decker table, upon which the match will be played. The whole affair is under the management of DUDLEY KAVANAGH, the celebrated billiardist, and promises to be a great success.

Large Fire in Bank-Street—Destruction of a Packing-Box Manufactory—Loss about $40,000.

About 9:30 o'clock, yesterday morning, flames were discovered in the engine-room of the packing-box manufactory of W. O. ROBBINS & Co., Nos. 148, 150, 152, 154, 156 and 158 Bank-street. The engineer, LEVI HUSSEY, assisted by several other employes, endeavored to extinguish the flames, but was unsuccessful, Mr. HUSSEY receiving several severe burns about the head and arms. While these efforts were being made, signal number 63 was rung on the nearest bell-tower, and the firemen were prompt in answering the summons. Owing to the factory being composed of a number of two and three-story buildings, and a lumber-yard, containing a large stock of wood and other inflammable materials, the firemen could not succeed in checking the flames before the greater part of the buildings and machinery were destroyed, as was a large portion of the stock in the yard. In addition to these, several adjoining buildings were somewhat damaged by fire and water.

The aggregate loss sustained by Messrs. ROBBINS & Co., in machinery, lumber, &c., is estimated at $25,000; on which there is an insurance of $8,000 in City companies. The buildings and stables were owned by WM. S. WATKINS, whose loss is about $8,000; not insured. Messrs. BLISS and A. G. BOGART owned a quantity of lumber stored in the yard. Loss $1,000; no insurance.

Among the machinery destroyed was a patent dovetailing machine, belonging to the Wilder Machine Company of Detroit, which was valued at $2,000; no insurance. The following buildings on West Eleventh-street were also damaged:

143. Owned and occupied by PETER CASSIDY. Loss in furniture and building $600; insured for $3,000 in the Broadway Insurance Company.

145. Owned by S. SMITH, who occupied first floor. Building damaged to the extent of $500; insured for $3,500 in Irving Insurance Company. Loss on furniture $250; insured for $1,200 in Importers and Traders. FRED. NEWBELL on second floor, and J. C. CROCKSEN on third, sustain a loss of $150 each. CROCKSEN insured for $500 in North River Insurance Company.

147. Owned and occupied by JOHN L. CHASE. Loss on furniture and building $2,000. Partially insured. Mrs. EMMA DUNN, on second floor, lost $200. No insurance.

149. Owned and occupied by Mrs. MCMERY. Loss $700. Insured for $3,050 in Astor Insurance Company. HENRY BOWMAN, on second floor, and THOS. CUMMINGS and HENRY MORGAN on the third floor, sustained losses of $100 each.

151. Owned by ELIZABETH PALMER. Loss $1,000. Insured for $3,000 in North River Insurance Company. The occupants sustained a similar loss on their furniture. No insurance.

153. Owned by S. SMITH. Loss $500; insured for $2,000 in Broadway Insurance Company. WM. TIBBS, on first floor, sustained a loss of $100; no insurance. Mrs. ANNA BLAUVELT'S loss, second floor, is $150; covered by $400 insurance in Importers' & Traders'. Mrs. GLYNN, on third floor, was compelled to remove the remains of her dead child. Her loss is but slight.

155. Owned by HENRY HOWE. Loss $300. Occupied by A. D. HOPPER, whose loss is about $300; insured for $600 in Mechanics & Traders'; Miss S. E. HOPPER has her piano insured for $600.

JOHN STEVENS and WILLIAM MONTGOMERY were arrested at the fire on a charge of having pick-locks in their possession. The accused were very active in running about the houses threatened by the flames, but no property was found in their possession. Justice DODGE, of the Jefferson-Market Court, committed them to the Workhouse for six months each. WILLIAM WILSON, who was found in possession of several photographs belonging to Mrs. LAWSON, of No. 141 West-Eleventh-street, and who stated that he belonged to No. 2 Patrol, was also arrested and held for trial by Justice DODGE.

Class Day at Columbia College.

On Friday afternoon of last week the Class of '66 held their Class Day, and bid farewell to their old *alma mater*. The friends of the students assembled in large numbers, there being over fifteen hundred persons present, the greater part of whom were ladies. The College was handsomely decorated with flags, Chinese lanterns, &c., and the different lecture-rooms were thrown open, and in the evening lit up by gas. The exercises commenced with services in the chapel, which were conducted by Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, Chaplain of the College. President BARNARD then made an eloquent and touching address to the Class, assembled for the last time in chapel. At its conclusion the Class withdrew to the Green, where the remainder of the programme was gone through with. A history of the Class was read by Mr. J. M. BRUCE, the Historian. Mr. J. T. DAVIES delivered the Class Day Oration, and Mr. WILLARD PARKER, Jr., the Class-day Poem. The Memorial Plate was placed on the Class-tree by Mr. WM. E. SMALLEY, Grand Marshal. Mr. A. C. MERRIAM, President of the class, planted the Ivy, and presented Mr. WEEKS, the Janitor, with a silver whistle. The Class-pipe was smoked, the Class seated in a circle on the ground. These exercises were interspersed with songs by the Class, and music by Lander's Band. The last thing on the programme was the Parting Song. The Class sang this grasping each other's hands, and at its conclusion they all bade each other good bye. The company then adjourned to one of the upper rooms, where a handsome collation was served. Dancing then began and was continued till 11 o'clock P. M., when the vast assemblage dispersed to their respective homes, well pleased with the Class-day of 1866.

Not a little of the success of the affair was due to the unceasing labors of the gentlemen of the Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. POTTER, NICOLL, HOOKER, DELAFIELD, GETTY and WHITING.

End of the Shipwrights' Strike.

A meeting of shipwrights on strike for the "eight hour system" was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 68 East Broadway, Mr. FLAHERTY acting as Chairman.

After the reception of various reports, it was stated that the caulkers had not acted in a spirit of justice towards the shipwrights, and also that several shipwrights, who had been at first strenuous advocates of the strike, had become traitors to the strike, many of them going back to work on the ten hour system.

The Chairman said that the Dock Companies had combined against them to crush the strike by not allowing vessels to go on the docks for repairs on the eight hour system. Bearing all this in mind, he considered it would be useless to continue to hold out.

It was then unanimously agreed to rescind the resolution of the 2d of April, calling on the employers to reduce the hours of labor from ten to eight.

Thus ends the strike, and the men, after losing thousands of dollars by the suspension of their labors, return to work on the old terms.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SUPPOSED BURGLAR SHOT.—JOSEPH COLBINGER, a German, about 22 years of age, who was some time since tending bar for JOHN WARENBERGER, of No. 130 Greenwich-street, left for Europe nearly three months ago. On Monday evening JOSEPH reappeared at his former employer's place, and after declining to remain there over night, started to visit some relatives up town. It now appears that COLBINGER returned to No. 130 Greenwich-street at midnight. Not wishing to disturb the family, he passed through the alley-way and began climbing up a balcony to get into the house through the window. As he was about to push open the window, JNO. KELLAR, the barkeeper, and Mr. WARENBERGER saw him and called to him, supposing him to be a burglar. No reply being made, KELLAR took up a pistol and fired, when the man fell, and, on approaching him, the proprietor and his barkeeper were greatly surprised to find that they had shot their friend instead of a burglar. The ball took effect in the right side, penetrating the lung, causing, it is feared, a fatal wound. Medical aid was called in, and the wounded man removed to the New-York Hospital, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery. KELLAR was arrested by Officer MORAN, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and he was committed by Justice HOGAN to await the result of the injuries.

BURGLARS IN BROADWAY.—Some time during Sunday night, a gang of burglars effected an entrance into the silk and ribbon store of CHARLES L. TERRY, of No. 503 Broadway, carrying off about $1,284 worth of goods. They afterward entered the upper floors of No. 501 Broadway, occupied by Messrs. ANTHONY & Co., and secured nearly $300 worth of photograph albums. It appears from an examination of the premises, that the thieves gained an entrance into the building by first forcing open a rear door which led into the premises of Messrs. TINSON & Co., No. 501 Broadway. They then pushed through to the upper floors, and entered Messrs. ANTHONY & Co.'s establishment. From a window they reached the roof of a shed with a rope, and then broke open the iron shutters leading into Mr. TERRY's store. When they had packed up their plunder they made good their escape with it through the rear door, leaving it open. A steel "jimmy" was found concealed in the ash barrel in Mr. TERRY's store, but nothing had been stolen. The police have made no arrests as yet.

SALE OF THE SHENANDOAH'S STORES.—Yesterday, by order of Mr. DERBY, United States Dispatch Agent, the stores, flags, &c., of the privateer *Shenandoah* were sold at public auction by Messrs. LEEDS & MINER. The sale was well attended, and in many cases double and treble the intrinsic value of the articles offered was bid for them. An old brass bell worth $2 sold for $6 25. Some cases of rusty surgical instruments brought $3 per case. A quantity of gray cloth for rebel officers' uniforms sold at $1 70 per yard. Some fine gray cloth went at $2 25 per yard. A United States flag, 18x28, sold for $15; a similar one for $13 50. A British flag was sold for $22 to Mr. DERBY, who expressed his intention of sending it to Washington. Some Union Jacks brought $5 and $7 each. The library of the privateer was then sold at low prices. The arms also did not meet with a great demand, and sold for about their real value. The armament of the *Shenandoah* is at the Brooklyn Navy yard.

SUICIDE OF A DRUNKARD.—GEORGE MARSHALL, residing at No. 190 Spring-street, and a cabinet maker, came home on Monday evening in a state of partial intoxication, and invited a lady friend to take a walk. She refused twice, when MARSHALL declared that he would shoot himself, and accordingly did so with a single-barreled pistol, the ball passing through the chin and lodging in the brain, causing instant death. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, when it was elicited in evidence that the deceased had threatened to shoot himself some three weeks ago, but failed to do so. No reason was assigned for the commission of the fatal act. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the Jury. The deceased was a native of Germany, and 24 years of age.

A LILLIPUTIAN SHIP.—There is now on exhibition in Thirteenth-street, between Broadway and Fourth-avenue, a very small ship in which her owner, Capt. HUDSON, intends to cross the Atlantic, or at least to attempt that exploit. The vessel is a life-boat, 26 feet long, 6 feet beam, and 3 feet deep. She is rigged as a ship, and is complete in every particular. In this frail bark Capt. HUDSON and a friend are about to tempt the Atlantic to swallow them. They expect to set sail somewhere about the end of June and expect to reach London, England, some time or other. The fate of the "little brig *Vision*" might be supposed to have put an end to such adventures, but Capt. HUDSON and his friend are determined to brave all the danger and earn all the honor of a similar exploit.

LAUNCH.—The side-wheel steamer *Grampus* will be launched to-day at 9:30 A. M. from the shipyard of JEREMIAH SIMONSON, foot of Twelfth-street, East River. This is the third of a line of four steamers intended to ply between New-York and Philadelphia. Her dimensions are as follows: Length on deck, 260 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 15 feet, and about 1,500 tons burden; her engine is nearly completed and on board, being constructed by Messrs. FLETCHER, HARRISON & Co.

A CLOTHES-LINE THIEF.—Officer BOHME, of the Twentieth Precinct, on Monday night arrested RICHARD LAUSEN in the vacant lot adjoining the Institute for the Blind, in Ninth-avenue, near Thirty-third-street, having in his possession a basket-full of freshly washed clothing. Mr. WILLIAM B. WAIT, Superintendent of the Institute, identified the property, valued at $99, as having been stolen from the clothes-lines in the yard attached to the Institute. The accused was committed by Justice DODGE to answer.

A PAUPER DROWNED IN THE EAST RIVER.—HENRY WAGNER, who was quite feeble, nearly blind, and an inmate of the Almshouse at Blackwell's Island, disappeared on Monday morning, and during the day his body was found floating in the river near the Workhouse. An inquest was held by Coroner NAUMANN yesterday, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was 69 years of age and a native of Germany.

FATAL CITY-CAR ACCIDENT.—JOSEPH E. BOYD, aged 9 years, was knocked down on Monday evening, in Greenwich-street near Barclay, by a Tenth-avenue car. One of the wheels passed over his thigh, crushing it so severely that death ensued yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital. Coroner GOVER will hold an inquest. The deceased resided with his parents, at No. 234 Greenwich-street.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—Mr. HENRY BERGH, President of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," yesterday caused the arrest of PETER BEGLAN for permitting a horse, of which he is the owner, to be driven about the streets while said horse was not in a fit condition to be used. Justice DODGE committed the accused to answer.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The first annual pic-nic and Summer-night festival of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society of the Congregation B'nai Israel will take place at Cremorne Garden, corner of Seventy-second-street and Third-avenue this evening.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—A strawberry festival and musical entertainment are now being held at the Alanson M. E. Sunday-school in Norfolk-street. This evening a very attractive programme is presented, which will be under the direction of Miss EMMA CASE.

LAW REPORTS.

Contracts with Common Carriers—Important to Railroad Companies and those Consigning Live Stock as Freight.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 12.

George D. Oragin and Edward Martin, Jr., vs. The New-York Central Railroad Company.—This action was brought by the plaintiffs to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by them on account of the negligent and willful acts of the defendants and their agents, and in alleged violation of a contract. It appears that in the Summer of 1858, the plaintiffs made an arrangement with the Company's freight agent at Buffalo to convey over their road, eastward, a large number of hogs. A written agreement was signed by the plaintiffs, the purport of which was that the plaintiffs were to take the risk of injuries which the hogs should sustain in consequence of heat, suffocation or other ill effects of being crowded.

The case was tried some time ago at the Circuit, when the plaintiffs obtained a verdict for damages sustained to the hogs. They claimed it was undisputed that to convey these animals in hot weather, in cars, for any considerable distance, it was indispensably necessary to wash them down frequently with cold water; that all along the route of the road over which they were to be conveyed, the plaintiffs had made arrangements, such as securing the use of hydrants and hose, for the purpose of throwing cold water upon them; that the weather was extremely hot, and that plaintiffs often insisted that the freight cars containing these animals should be stopped long enough to shower them, but that defendants agents, in defiance of the plaintiffs, and in violation of law, refused to delay the train.

Hence the plaintiffs insist that many of their swine were killed, and many others so much injured as to be entirely worthless.

There was much contradictory testimony given on the trial, and at the conclusion the presiding Justice submitted to the Jury the question as to which set of witnesses they would believe. The result was for the plaintiffs, as above stated.

The Railroad Company appealed for the purpose of testing the question whether they are liable for any negligence, however great, so long as the contract made between the parties remained in force. It was argued with much ability by the defendant's counsel, that even admitting the truth of the plaintiffs' case, that the company's agents refused to stop the train to allow the animals to be washed down, and that owing to that refusal a loss was sustained by the plaintiffs; still they could not recover as a matter of law, because there was the contract: "The plaintiffs to take the risk of injuries which the hogs should sustain in consequence of heat, suffocation, or other ill effects of being crowded."

Mr. John C. Dimmick, for the plaintiffs, argued the following points:

1. The contract does not undertake or profess to discharge the defendants from the consequences of their own negligence. It declares that the plaintiffs will take the risk of injuries which the animals may sustain in consequence of heat, suffocation, &c., that is not produced by the negligence of the defendants.

2. This contract is to be construed as though it contained a clause expressly asserting that the defendants were to be liable to the plaintiffs for any damage the hogs sustained by reason of the negligence of the defendants, and thus making the contract mean exactly what the parties intended—that is, that the plaintiffs were to take the risk of all injuries, &c., excepting where the injuries were produced by the negligence of the defendants, and this is the construction which the Court has given to this class of agreements.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

A Verdict Against a Landlord.

MARINE COURT—JUNE 12.

Before Judge Gross.

Hannah O'Connor vs. Ernest Keyser.—This action was brought to recover damages for the violation of an agreement which the plaintiff claimed was made in February last with the defendant, through his agent, for the use and occupation of the premises belonging to the defendant, known as No. 266 Third-avenue, at the annual rent of $480; that after such agreement was made, the defendant relet the premises to another party, at a higher rate of rent, repudiating the contract first made with plaintiff. The plaintiff accordingly, upon ascertaining these facts, and upon the notice of defendant, vacated the premises on the 1st day of May last, and brought this action to recover damages for the violation of the agreement, and it was shown that the plaintiff had occupied premises for upwards of four years, in the millinery, dress-making and fancy goods business, and that by reason of the action of the landlord, the plaintiff had lost custom to a certain extent, and had been deprived of the good-will of the place. These allegations of the plaintiff were supported by the plaintiff herself and two other witnesses, but which were denied by the son of the defendant, who represented himself as the agent of the defendant. The case was then given to the Jury, who brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $120, with an extra allowance of costs.

E. W. Dodge for plaintiff; C. W. Sanford for defendant.

United States District Court—Eastern District.

Before Judge Benedict.

The proceedings in putting the new court-room in order having taken more time than was anticipated, the calendar of this Court will not be called to-day, but it is expected that it will be called on Wednesday of next week.

United States Circuit Court—Southern District.

Before Judge Smalley.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning with the following indictments:

The United States vs. J. Nelson Lucky.

The United States vs. Thomas Loftus, alias Thomas Boyle.—Indictment for making a false writing with intent to defraud the United States.

The United States vs. Thomas Loftus.—An indictment for forging an assignment on a United States bond.

The United States vs. Edgar Burnton.

The United States vs. Charles Curry.—Indictments for embezzling letters from the Post-office.

The United States vs. Rosa Cairns.

The United States vs. Richard Carlton and Robert Morris.

The United States vs. Moses Philips.—Indictments for passing counterfeit money.

The United States vs. George Gladwin.—An indictment for having counterfeit money in his possession, with intent to pass it.

The United States vs. John Carroll.—An indictment for manufacturing without a license.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 12.

By Justice McCunn.

Joel E. Hymans *vs.* Max Newman; motion granted unless plaintiff serve a copy of his complaint within ten days. Chas. Menzishheimer *vs.* Albert L. Hornstein; motion granted. Solomon N. Beirce *vs.* The Humbolt Fire Insurance Company; motion to vacate consent or stipulation granted and case placed on the calendar of the third Monday. Thomas Garner *vs.* Wm. Hodges; order granted. Mary H. Pennell *vs.* Edwin Wilson; order granted. Frank Platt *vs.* E. T. H. Gibson; order granted.

By Justice Jones.

G. Augustus Summeret *vs.* Chas. Klauberg et al.; judgment for the defendants. Defendants' counsel will prepare findings of fact, &c., and notice them for settlement on Thursday next, giving one day's notice of settlement.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 12.

By Justice Ingraham.

G. Engels, et al. *vs.* John McCausland; motion granted with costs. Sarah Alberganti *vs.* Joachim Alberganti; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. John M. Jamison *vs.* Ezra Miller; motion granted. In the matter of the petition of C. B. Guental, a lunatic, &c., memoranda for counsel. George E. King *vs.* Reuben Ross, et al.; motion denied with leave to renew on affidavits showing the case to be one proper for a reference.

By Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. Richard O'Brien *vs.* The Board Councilmen, &c.—I have no doubt but that O'Brien was duly elected. The returns show it. The Board of Canvassers kept him from his seat. He was, and is, entitled to the salary. On the papers submitted to me, I cannot find evidence enough to justify me in punishing them for a contempt. Stevens *vs.* Pringle; motion denied in one case and granted in two. In the matter of John A. Godfrey, &c., referred to James H. Coleman, Esq., to report what would be a proper charge for the attorney, and report to the Court with his decision. Thomas S. Sandford *vs.* Mary M. Pegram et al.; reference ordered, to take proofs as to facts, &c. John Jay, Receiver, &c., *vs.* Wm. H. DeGroat et al. referred to James H. Coleman to take proof of facts set forth in the moving and opposing papers, and report with his opinion. Lemuel Valentine *vs.* J. H. Cathell; as there are no motion papers, and I cannot find out what is wanted, I decline to decide the case with these.

By Justice J. F. Barnard.

Charles Enders et al. *vs.* the Hudson River Railroad Company; motion denied.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 373, 2793, 1115, 3019, 903, 427, 879, 989, 541, 1471, 1337, 1591, 1296, 1297, 425, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073. *Part II.*—Held by Justice GROVER, on the second floor of No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Nos. 220, 1214, 614, 170, 1246, 1224, 866, 1398, 340, 1456, 284, 1234, 2540, 1288, 552, 1202, 142, 852, 660, 818.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Calendar unchanged.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 31, 74, 75, 126, 154, 161, 172, 175, 184, 185, 187, 189, 192, 193.

SUPREME COURT.—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motion—No. 12. Enumerated Calender—Nos. 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 303, 304, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Justice MCCUNN.—Nos. 25, 30, 35, 14.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Held by Justice MONELL.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 885, 2089, 1427, 2389, 2093, 2405, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2429. *Part II.*—Held by Justice GARVIN.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 2656, 2404, 2480, 2676, 1964, 2554, 1624, 2010, 1442, 2164, 2486, 2154, 2460, 2682, 1954.

COMMON PLEAS.—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Held by Judge DALY.—Nos. 1551, 1553, 1572, 1573, 1305, 1546, 836, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 65, 1403. *Part II.*—Held by Judge BRADY.—Nos. 1607, 1608, 1585, 525, 1559, 940, 1582, 1526, 1119, 950, 1132, 1590, 1025, 936, 1373.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Thomas H. Vallance pleaded guilty of an assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm. On the night of April 19, John Adam Hoag, of No. 440 West Thirty-sixth-street, went into a bar-room up town, where he found Vallance and three others beating the bar-keeper. He interfered, and after being severely beaten, also received a stab in the neck. The other three persons were arrested at the time and disposed of. Vallance was but recently arrested. He was remanded for sentence.

Peter Smith pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, having on the night of the 26th of May broken into the dwelling of Catharine Miller, No. 34 Eldridge-street, and stolen therefrom clothing of the value of $150. He was remanded for sentence.

James B. Geron pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. James broke into the table of Peter Havanagh, No. 723 Sixth-avenue, on the night of the 29th of May, and stole a horse of the value of $125. He was remanded for sentence.

Joseph Dunbar, indicted for burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty of petit larceny. He broke into the dining-saloon, occupied by James Percival, No. 21 Bowery, between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of May 23, and stole money to the amount of $10. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $100.

John Williams and John Robinson pleaded guilty of conspiracy to defraud. On the 21st of April, Edwin Beale, a gentleman who was born "away down East," who had never read of the tricks of New-York thieves; had never read anything but his Bible, and who had never before been in the great City of Gotham, was standing on the wharf at the foot of Canal-street, preparatory to taking passage for Albany. While there, Williams, one of the prisoners, became acquainted with him, representing himself as a stranger in the City also, and a dry-goods merchant of considerable magnitude, who had just been making extensive purchases from a merchant who had promised to meet him in that neighborhood about that time. While Williams and his "down East" friend were thus absorbed in exchanging notes of each other's strangerhood, and the one sympathizing strongly with the other, the prisoner Robinson came up, and was introduced by Williams as his "wholesale" friend of whom he had made mention. This caused a little money transaction between Williams and Robinson, which involved the necessity of having some small change. Williams being desirous to settle a little account the merchant had against him, had nothing to liquidate with but a $100 bill of "The City Trust and Banking Company." Mr. Beall, being an obliging gentleman, was applied to for change, which he freely gave. The bill proved to be worthless, and Mr. Beall preferred to remain for a while in the House of Detention for witness, and have the satisfaction of seeing his newly-made friends sent to State Prison for their impudence. Both prisoners are old thieves, and will doubtless receive a proper recognition for their past services when they come up for sentence.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* John M. Trapp—false pretences.
The People *vs.* Bernard Lewis and Wm. Wolff—receiving stolen goods.
The People *vs.* Henry Nickel—receiving stolen goods.
The People *vs.* Emma Lingard—petit larceny from person.
The People *vs.* Thos. Gughan and Robert Paterson—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Gemale Kennedy, Edward Kennedy—robbery first degree.
The People *vs.* Joseph Blake, John Mulligan and Thomas Green—burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Philip Bell—burglary third degree.
The People *vs.* Jacob Levy—burglary third degree.
The Peple *vs.* Gardner A. Fuller—carrying slung shot.
The People *vs.* Thomas McGloin—burglary third degree.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

THE EXCISE LAW—AN ACQUITTAL.

John Fulton, lithographer, was charged with tending bar on Sunday evening, the 27th of May, at No. 4 City Hall Place. The porter-house No. 4 City Hall Place runs through to No. 16 Centre-street, consequently there are two ways of entrance and two of exit. About 8 o'clock on this Sunday evening, the 27th ult., Officer John Kelly, when patrolling his post, saw a light in the place. During the day he had seen people go in and out, and after dusk he put his eye to a pane of glass and saw four or five firemen before the bar and the prisoner behind the bar. The men were drinking, and bottles and liquids were exposed. The officer turned the knob of the door; it would not open; he then gave the door a tap with his club. In a second the house was in darkness. But while Officer KELLY was standing at No. 4 City Hall Place, customers and proprietors were making their exit from the opposite side, No. 16 Centre-street. It was when coming out of No. 16 that the accused was arrested. The officer swore that he saw Fulton behind the bar for a full minute, and his orders were to arrest the man behind the bar. He saw nothing else, as he did not wait long enough to see him pour another round of liquor out. The defence proved that the accused was in the house; that the barkeeper, to evade the law, went in front of the counter, and one of his customers became barkeeper *pro tem.* for himself and his friends, and that the bartender pocketed the money while the men waited on themselves, and ran the risk of being arrested as in this case. Fulton proved that he was not employed in the liquor-store, had no interest in it, and never had. The following questions found the following replies from a witness: "Did you drink anything while there?" "I decline to answer." "While there did anybody deal out liquor?" "I decline to answer." The prosecution only proved that the defendant was behind the bar for about a minute. The defence proved he was there, but had no business to be there; was not employed, and had never been employed by the proprietor. A verdict of acquittal was rendered. This is the first acquittal on the merits of the case that has taken place under the new law. As Judge Kelly remarked, the complaint should have been made against the proprietor of the house.

A PICKPOCKET.

Henry Graves, aged [illegible], very well dressed, who has a scar on his right cheek, was charged with attempted larceny from the person. Two other confederates were with him at the time of the commission of the offence, but they escaped. Officer James O'Connor said: I was up at Fourteenth-street on the occasion of the Liquor Dealers' meeting. Curiosity induced me to stop when passing, when I saw the prisoner push up three or four times, and make as many attempts to steal. At last he got at the vest pocket of a gentleman, making for the watch, when I arrested him. I saw him lay his hands on the clothes and attempt to steal. Others told me that he was a pickpocket, after I had my eye on him.

The prisoner brought forward no witnesses for the defence, but said that he happened to be pushing through the crowd with the brother of one of the Justices of this City.

Witness.—That is a gross falsehood. No such gentleman as he has named was arrested by me or anybody else. I arrested a man named Lynch, but he is related to no Justice in this City. He happened to be discharged on examination, as there was not enough evidence to hold him.

The accused was found guilty, fined $50 and sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

DISHONEST HELP.

Jane Kelly, a regular old intelligence office rounder, was charged with the larceny of a silk skirt worth $10, a chemise worth $10, and other property. The complainant, Ellen Brown, said that last January she went to an intelligence office and engaged the prisoner as her servant. Prisoner was taken on trial for a week, and if mistress and maid were satisfied an engagement was to be made. Jane went into the kitchen on Thursday, and on Sunday she asked leave of absence for a few hours in the evening. The request was not only granted, but her mistress very foolishly gave her the night key, by which means she or anybody else could have entered the house and robbed it. Mrs. Brown accidentally meeting Jane last week had her arrested. She denied her guilt, and said that happening to get drunk that Sunday night she was ashamed to return to the house next morning. The prisoner was found guilty and orders given by the Court to make inquiry into her previous history.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 12, 1866.

$10,000	U. S. 6s,'81.C	110	200	West. U. Tel	60⅞
2,000	do	110⅛	100	do ... s10	60
10,000	U.S. 6s, R'81	[illegible]	37	do	60
5,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s R.'62	102⅝	100	do ..2d call.s30	59⅞
2,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s C'62	102⅝	400	do ... s30	59¾
500	do	102⅝	1100	do	60
64,000	do ... 2d call	102⅝	100	New-York Cen	97¾
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.C'65	102⅝	10	do	97½
7,000	U. S. 5s, '71.R	99	100	do ... 2d call	97¾
4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	96¼	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr	73
1,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s.		200	Mil. & St. P	58
	First Ser	102¼	200	P., F. W. & C	95⅜
2,000	do ... 2d Ser.	102⅞	50	Erie R	62⅛
500	do. 3d S. Sm'll	102⅛	1100	do	62
1,500	do	102⅞	200	do	61⅜
15,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	95	150	do	61⅞
10,000	N. Car. 6s	82¾	500	do ... s60	60
6,000	do	82⅛	100	do	60⅛
3,000	do	82	400	do ... 2d call	62⅛
6,000	Virginia 6s	67½	400	do ... bnwk	62
19,000	Missouri 6s	79¾	100	do ... s5	62
6,000	do	80	100	Erie R. Pf	74¼
10,000	Cal. 7s	113	25	do	75
10,000	Ga. State 6s	105	300	Long Island R	60
10,000	O. & Miss. 1st	90	100	Hud. R. R	110
6,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	92	20	N. Y. & N. H	109¼
3,000	Hud. Riv. Bds, '67	97	6	do	110
3,000	Mich. S. 2d M	90	400	Reading R	109⅛
2,000	Goshen Br'h Bs.	97	200	do	109⅝
16,000	Ill. Cen. Bs	103	500	do ... s30	109⅛
500	do	102¼	200	do ... 2d call. b30	109⅝
5,000	Lack. & West. 1st	101½	200	Mich. S. & N. I	79⅞
2,000	Chi. & Alt. S. F. Bs	96	400	Ill. Cen. R	120⅛
2,000	M. & Mo. L. G. Bs.	59	100	do	120⅝
2,000	Peninsula 1st	77	500	do	121
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	84½	300	Cleve. & Pitts	83⅞
61	Continental Bank	100	600	do ... b30	83⅞
10	Bk. of Comm'th	102	10	do	80
10	St. Nicholas Bank	105	200	Chic. & N. W	30⅝
50	Fourth Nat. Bank	103½	100	do ... b60	30⅞
100	Canton Co	58½	100	Chi. & N. W. P ... s30	60
100	Del. & Hud. Canal	152⅝	400	do	60⅛
200	Wilkesbarre Coal	55	100	do ... b60	60½
100	At. Mail St. C	126	100	Chic. & R. Is	92⅛
500	Boston W. P ... b10	50	14	Del., Lack. & W	144
100	do ... 2d call	49	20	Chi. & Alt. Pr	102

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

10,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	102½	100	Mariposa Pref	22¼
			200	N. Y. Cen	97⅝
5,000	T. Notes. 7 3-10s Third Ser	102⅞	400	Mich. S. & N. I	79¾
			100	Chi. & N. W. P	60⅞
29,000	Ohio & M. Cer	28¾	100	Chic. & R. I	92⅛
40,000	do	28⅝	100	P., F. W. & C	96
1,000	C.&N.W.S.F.Bs	98	200	do	96⅛
100	West. U. Tel	59⅞	100	Chic. & Alt	96½
100	Quick. Min. Co	51½	100	Mil. & St. P	58

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$42,000	U.S.6s5-20s.C.'62	102⅝	100	Canton Co	58⅜
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser	102⅝	100	At. Mail S. Co	128½
1,500	do ... 2d Ser.	102⅞	500	Erie R ... s3	62⅛
500	do. 3d Ser. S'll	102	400	do ... 2d call	62⅛
7,000	N. Car. 6s	82½	100	Erie R. P	74½
2,000	Jer. City W. L.	92	500	Reading R	109⅝
85,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	28	500	M. S. & N. I. R	79⅝
220	West. U. Teleg'h	59	100	do	79⅝
200	do	58⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts	83⅝
500	do	58	700	Chi. & N. W	30⅞
100	do	58⅛	50	do	30⅞
500	do	58⅛	400	do ... s5	30⅝
600	do	58⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. P	60⅞
200	do ... 2d call	58⅛	700	do	60
100	Boston W. P	49⅝	100	Chic. & R. I.	92⅛
200	do ... b30	50	100	P., F.W. & C	96⅛
300	do ... s30	50⅛	50	do	96⅛
100	do ... b15	50	350	do	97
200	N. Y. Central ... s30	97⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. R	58
30	do	97⅛	50	Mil. & St. P. Pr	72
100	do	97⅝	20	N. Y. & N. H	109
200	do ... 2d call	98	10	Stonington R	110

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Boston Water P ... s3	49⅝	100	Mich. S. & N. I ... s3	79⅝
200	do ... b10	50	500	do	79⅝
200	do ... b15	50⅛	200	do ... c	79⅝
100	Western U. Tel ... s3	60⅛	200	do	79⅝
100	New-York Cen	97⅛	100	do	79⅝
500	Erie R ... c	61⅞	100	do ... b30	79⅝
600	do	61⅞	1200	Clev. & Pitts	83⅝
300	do ... c	61⅞	400	do ... b3	83⅝
400	do ... c	61⅞	100	do ... s10	83⅝
1800	do	61⅞	400	do ... c	83⅝
200	do ... b10	61⅞	100	do ... b.0	83⅝
500	Reading R ... b10	109⅝	300	Chi. & N. W	30⅞
400	do ... b10	109⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. P ... s30	60⅞
100	Chi. & R.I ... s60	92	200	P.F. W. & C	95⅞
400	Ill. Cen. R	120⅞	100	do ... s3	95⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300	West. U. Tel	59⅞	200	Boston W. P ... b10	50
200	do ... b5	59⅞	200	N. Y. Central	97⅝
100	do ... b3	59⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R	120⅞
130	do	59⅞	100	do ... s3	[illegible]
900	Erie R	62⅛	400	Cleve. & Pitts	83⅝
1200	do ... s3	62	200	do ... s10	83⅝
2800	do	62⅛	400	do ... b8	83⅝
300	do ... s10	62	200	Cleve. & Tol	114⅝
400	do ... c	62⅛	100	Chic. & R. I	92⅛
500	do ... s3	62⅛	100	Chic. & N.W	30⅝
400	do ... s3	62⅛	200	do ... b3	30⅝
200	do ... c	62⅛	100	do ... s3	30⅝
200	Reading R	109⅞	500	Chic. & N. W. P	60
1800	do	109⅞	100	do ... s3	60⅛
400	do ... b15	109⅞	400	do ... s3	60
800	M. S. & N. I	79⅞	1100	do ... s3	59⅞
800	do	79⅞	200	do	59⅞
200	do ... b10	79⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C	96⅛
100	do ... s5	79⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer	28½	1500	Cleve. & Pitts	83½
10,000	do ... b30	28½	500	do ... b15	83½
10,000	do ... s3	28⅝	100	Cleve. & Tol. R	104⅞
100	Boston W. P	50	100	Chi. & R. I	92⅛
200	do ... b10	50	100	do ... b15	92⅛
500	West. U. Tel	58⅞	100	do ... s15	92
10	do	58⅞	100	do	92⅛
400	do ... s3	58	100	Chic. & N W ... s3	30⅞
200	do ... s3	57⅞	100	do ... b15	30⅞
200	N. Y. Cen. R	97⅞	100	C. & N. W. P	59⅞
400	Reading R	109⅞	900	do ... s3	59⅞
200	do	109⅞	600	do	60
400	do ... b3	110	600	do ... b10	60
400	do ... s3	109⅞	300	do ... b3	60
600	Erie Railroad	62⅛	1200	P., Ft. W. & Chi	97⅞
1800	do	62⅛	200	do ... s3	97⅞
2400	do ... b3	62⅛	100	do ... b10	98
200	do ... b15	62⅛	400	do ... b3	97⅞
600	do	62⅛	800	do ... s10	97⅞
100	Ill. Central R	121	800	do ... s3	97⅞
100	do ... b3	121			

TUESDAY, June 12—P. M.

The favorite steamer *Scotia* arrived last night, after one of the very shortest runs from the other side on record. Her financial advices are in response to the rise of 9 ₩ cent. in Gold, the fall of 10 ₩ cent. in Erie Shares, and the quotation of 100¼@100½ for U. S. 5-20s in New-York on the 3d of May, and also in response to further heavy shipments of Gold. The Liverpool Cotton trade is further advanced, and there is some further improvement in London Money affairs. But the latter continue under the recent cloud of panic and distrust, and the recovery is comparatively slow. The private banking letters, however, are decidedly more cheerful. The Exchanges on the Continent had improved, and it was hoped that the end of the great Bank difficulties had been seen.

The decline on United States 5-20s in London after the receipt of the 9 ₩ cent. rise in Gold and Exchange in this market was only 1@1½ ₩ cent. The amount of Bonds received here to-day will scarcely exceed half a million of dollars, and the impression made on the Currency price is ¼@½ ₩ cent.

The Gold Room was very excited early in the forenoon, and ran up to 144 ₩ cent., but the subsequent sales were at 143½@142¼@141¼ ₩ cent. Bills on London for Gold were 109¼, 60 days, and 111¼@111½, 3 days' sight. The drawings continue to be made chiefly against the shipments of Gold, which, for the *Persia*, sailing to-morrow, will amount to $2,500,000, as we are at present advised. The steamer will not leave until the afternoon, and it is probable tha some additions will be made to the present engagements.

The rates and supply of Money to the Brokers are easy, and although this state of the market should, in the ordinary course of speculation, favor an advance on the Stock Exchange, there was something of a pause in prices for the Railways early in the day, and no large amount of business done. Later in the day, however, on advices from the West of increasing traffic on the main lines, there was more disposition to speculate for the rise, and the bidding for Stocks was generally firmer. On the Miscellaneous list there was a strong purpose to sell down the Western Union Telegraph Shares. Government Securities were steady; the 6 ₩ cents of 1881 especially firm, on account of the near approach of the First of July Gold Coupon. At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Monday afternoon:

	Mon.	Tues.		Tues.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	96⅜	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s	102⅝	[illegible]	N. West Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7.30s	102⅝	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	97¼	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	62⅜	[illegible]	Cumb'land Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	110	[illegible]	Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	109⅛	[illegible]	Mariposa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Southern	79¾	[illegible]	Mariposa Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	120¾	[illegible]	Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	83¾	[illegible]	Ohio Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee 6s	95	[illegible]	American Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri 6s	80	[illegible]	Bills on London	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Bank of the Republic	112
Manhattan	132	Metropolitan	120
Mechanics'	120	People's	118½
Union	115	Nassau	104
America	139	Continental	100
Phoenix	104	St. Nicholas	104½
North River	124	Imp'rs & Traders'	113
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Manufac. & Merch'ts	106
Seventh Ward	106½	First National	206
Commerce	113	Fourth National	103½
Ocean	100		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	97	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Chi. & N. W. 1st Mort.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est	85	Han. & St. Jo. L. G. 7s	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101½	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex	[illegible]
Erie 1st mort., 1876	99	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	96	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	90	N. J. Central 1st M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s.f. '85	103½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	90	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	[illegible]
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	95½	Chic. & Alt. 1st M.	[illegible]
Pacific R. R. 7s, g. Mo.	74	Chic. & Alt. Sink. Fund	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 1875	103	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Chi. & Alt. Income	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	74½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,873,302 53—including for Customs, $420,000; Gold Notes, $732,000. Payments, $901,053 72. Balance, $88,731,922 59.

We learn to-day that all the New-York drawn bills on the Bank of London and the Consolidated Bank of London have been promptly cared for, in London, without being returned under protest. In one instance, the Union Bank of London intervened; in another, Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE & SMITH, and in a third, Messrs. GIBBS, BRIGHT & CO., of Liverpool, through Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & CO., of London.

The following is a communication addressed to the London *Times*:

SIR: Herewith we send you an extract from our correspondent's (Mr. E. J. DONNELL) New-York letter, received this morning. The information he gives about the specie held in New-York may be of some interest at the present time. Of course he means gold dollars.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN ATHYA & CO.

GLASGOW, May 31.

"NEW-YORK, May 18.

"About $6,000,000 of gold goes to your side this week, and we can send you $20,000,000 more if required. The National Treasury holds $80,000,000 gold, and they will sell up to $40,000,000 at any fraction over 30 premium; so send along Five-twenty and Seven-thirty bonds. I think the arrival of this gold will have a good effect in London—it is no use at all here. I expect to see money very cheap in England this Summer, as your speculative bubbles will soon be all burst."

Mr. DONNELL was not very much out of the way. The Government *did* sell up to $35,000,000 at 130. The arrival of this gold *did* have a good effect in London, before one-third of the amount was landed. It no doubt has had a still greater effect when the whole story was fully realized in hard cash. We shall know all about the ripe fruits of this movement in the course of next week. The reaction in the cotton trade at Liverpool is alone worth to this country the whole cost of our most timely gold shipments.

The June traffic on the Chicago and North West Road promises to reach about *nine hundred thousand dollars*. The first week of the month gives $218,000. We learn from Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN, one of the New-York City Directors, that the long pending arrangement for the lease of the road from Chicago to Milwaukee, Lake Shore Line, has been closed. The North West Company had previously acquired the ownership of $1,250,000 of the old stock of the road. They are now practically the owners of the entire property.

The Fort Wayne Road makes a very fine show of traffic for the month of May. The receipts compare with a heavy month last season, and yet exceed them by $35,442. Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., the Transfer and Financial Agents of the Company, write to us to-day that the traffic was:

In May, 1866	$672,628
In May, 1865	637,186
Increase	$35,442

The April traffic on the Atlantic and Great Western Road was:

In April, 1866	$394,533
In April, 1865	343,408
Increase	$51,125

The Bonds of the State of Tennessee again sold to-day at 95 ₩ cent. This price includes 30 ₩ cent. of overdue Coupons up to and including the Coupon of January 1, 1866, recently funded, and also the 3 ₩ cent. Coupon due and payable in cash on the 1st July prox. It is intimated to-day that an Agent of the State has already reached this City to take care of the July Coupon. The Railway Companies to whom these Bonds were originally issued, by way of first mortgage loan, at the rate of $10,000 ₩ mile, in favor of the State, are to provide the interest in cash, at Nashville, by the 15th inst. Most of them, we believe, are abundantly able to do so; and for the remainder the State Treasury will have to advance the money.

At the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal, a few days ago, the profits of the Bank for the year ending May 1, 1866, amounted to $773,050, on the Capital of $6,000,000, being at the rate of nearly *thirteen per cent.* The dividends paid out were 8 ₩ cent., or $480,000. The sum of $50,000 was marked off, the cost of the Banking House, and $243,050 carried to the surplus profits of the Bank. The year's business was one of the most successful in the history of the Bank. Its Deposit line is now $10,927,836, and Circulation, $3,087,881. The Bank carries $2,297,566 in Gold; $10,454,435 in Bills discounted; $4,576,947 in British and Colonial Securities, and $5,153,341 balances against other Banks.

Since our foregoing allusion to the Tennessee Stocks was written, the following private telegram from Nashville has been communicated to us:

"Mr. BASSON, our agent, at the office of LEES & WALLER, New-York, will arrange to pay July interest in New-York. The funding bonds will bear the July coupon, whenever issued.

"A. J. FLETCHER, Secretary of State."

The following comparative table shows the progress of quantity of some of the principal articles of Produce left at tidewater from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of June, in the years indicated:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Canal opened	April 30.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	82,800	94,100	21,700
Wheat, bushels	3,173,900	547,900	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	553,200	731,800	2,030,700
Barley, bushels	128,300	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	1,196,800	1,914,300	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	83,100	[illegible]	75,900
Malt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, bbls	4,300	4,390	[illegible]
Pork, bbls	24,800	10,410	3
Bacon, lbs	445,900	1,001,000	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	3,300	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	426,400	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool	7,500	29,200	[illegible]

The authorized National Banks now number 1,650, with an aggregate capital of $414,921,479, and an aggregate circulation of [illegible]. The following table shows the progress of the National Banking system since January, 1864:

Date.	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
January, 1864..	137	$14,528,712	$29,156
July, 1864......	462	95,312,915	25,825,695
Jan. 7, 1865....	685	145,524,560	73,724,520
July 1, 1865....	1,378	340,938,000	146,927,975
Jan. 1, 1866....	1,626	407,909,203	237,871,155
June 11, 1866...	1,650	414,921,479	278,905,675

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 12, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 6,502 bbls. Flour, 75 bbls. Corn Meal, 7,700 bushels Wheat, 113,754 bushels Corn, 44,749 bushels Oats, 2,030 bushels Malt, 49 pkgs. Lard, and 70 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in fair request at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots and $15@$15 50, nominally, for Pearls, ₶ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in demand at 41c.@43c. for Yellow, ₶ lb.

CANDLES—Have been salable and steady, including Adamantine, at 22c.@25c. ₶ lb.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at steady rates; 2,400 bags Rio sold at 13⅞c. in gold, ₶ lb., in bond. We quote: Java at 25c.@26c., Native Ceylon at 20c.@22c., Maracaibo at 17c.@20½c., Laguayra at 17c.@20c., Rio at 15c.@20c., and St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ₶ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 3,368 bags; sales 6,579 bags, the latter including, according to Messrs. SCOTT & SONS, 900 per *Miranda*, 1,000 per *Lord Baltimore*, 3,000 per *Kniphausen*, 235 per *Morning Star*, and 1,473 per *Pfeil*, from Wilmington, at 13¼@13¾. The market closes quiet, and to effect sales of any considerable amount, lower prices would have to be taken." Stock of all kinds of Coffee, this morning, 197,645 bags, including on the 12th day of June, 1866, 137,622 bags Rio and Santos, 3,745 bags Government Java, 22,151 bags Ceylon, 4,028 bags Maracaibo, 22,922 bags Laguayra, 1,050 bags St. Domingo, and 6,127 bags of other descriptions.

STOCK OF RIO.

New-Orleans........bags	4,500
Mobile........	2,700
Baltimore........	17,000
Philadelphia........	8,000
New-York........	137,622
Grand total........	169,822

COTTON—Has been in good demand at a shade firmer prices. Middlings have been quoted at from 40c.@42c., chiefly within the range, ₶ lb. Sales since our last, 5,100 bales, against receipts of 4,552 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales
Receipts thus far this week........	6,350
Receipts since June 1, 1866........	17,930
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866........	352,618
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865........	782,416
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865........	461,506

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag A, 24c.; Bates A, 16½c.; Bates S, 24c. Bleached Shirtings—Bartlett, 36-inch, 30c.; Bartlett, 33-inch, 25c.; Hope, 28c. Prints—Merrimack W, 22c.; Sprague, 20c.; Dunnell, 19c.; Empire, 12½c.—Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, prices unchanged; Meyer's I X L, narrow tapes, 50c.@75c.; wide tapes, 68c.@$1 12. Corsets—Thomson's French Woven, BB, $12@$13, gold; Thomson's French Woven CC, $11 50@$12 50, gold. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 250, $30; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 275, $32. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company. Byron and Garote No. 1, Double Extra, No. 20, Enameled Silver Corrugated, $16@$35; Goldsmith's Patent Enameled and Garote, $20, less 10 ₶ cent. Magic Ruffles—No. 3, $7 75; No. 6, $10; No. 9, $14 50. Home-made—No. 5, $6 50; No. 7, $7 50; No. 9, $8 50. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 24c.; Winthrop, 17½c. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 21½c.; Washington Satteen, 27c.

FEATHERS—Have been inactive, at from 25c. for poor to 85c. for prime live geese, ₶ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been in more demand, but at easier prices, closing at $3 35@$3 45 for Canton No. 1 ₶ box.

FISH—Have attracted rather more attention, including Dry Cod at from $6 75@$7 25 ₶ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at from $19 25@$23 50 ₶ lb.; Smoked Herring at $65@$67 for Scaled, and $55 for No. 1 ₶ box.

FLAX—Is inactive, being held above the views of purchasers, at from 15c.@20c. for North River scutched, 15c.@18c. for Jersey do., 12c.@15c. for Jersey hand dressed, 5c.@14c. for poor to good Pennsylvania and Ohio dressed, ₶ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand and somewhat firmer. Sales since our last, 9,250 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 80@$7 90; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 75@$9 75, chiefly at $7 80@$8 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $8 80@$9 90, ₶ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western........	$6 80	@$7 90
Extra State........	7 75	@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 85	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 80	@ 9 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	9 90	@14 25
Extra Genesee........	9 80	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri....	11 70	@17 25

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales since our last 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $10 40@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$17 25 for good to very choice extra brands ₶ bbl. Canadian Flour is rather firmer. Sales, 400 bbls. Extra at $8 75@$13 75 ₶ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including Superfine at $6@$6 75 ₶ bbl. Corn Meal is in good demand at $4 25 for Western, $4 35@$4 45 for Jersey, $4 60 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₶ bbl.; sales 1,250 bbls.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet and nominal.

FRUIT—All kinds have been less freely dealt in, at irregular prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, and prime lots have been stiffly held. Sales, since our last, 51,000 bushels, including White Canada at $3 23@$3 35; Red Western (Winter) at $2 10@$2 50 ₶ bushel; Milwaukee Club at $2 15@2 23; and Chicago Spring at $1 80@$1 87 ₶ bushel. Corn has been more active and firmer. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 158,000 bushels at 74c.@80c. for unsound, and 81c.@83c., closing at 82c.@83c., for sound new mixed Western, and 85c. for old do. ₶ bushel. New Oats are in good demand at better prices. We quote new Western at 53c.@58½c., ₶ bushel; and new Iowa at 71c.@72c. ₶ bushel; sales 54,000 bushels. 6,500 bushels Rye sold at 99c.@$1 24 ₶ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. The movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "For the better grades of Flour there has been throughout the fortnight past the usual retail trade, without any material decline in value; but the Extra State and Common Western (of which the supplies have been in excess of the wants of the trade) prices have given way, and the market closes heavily. There is no foreign demand, and only a limited inquiry for South America, West Indies and British Provinces. For Southern brands there is a fair request and prices are better maintained. Several lots of French flour (about 1,000 to 2,000 bags of 280 lbs. each) have lately been received, and a portion sold at $14 50@$15 ₶ 196 lbs.; the quality is generally good, but it is difficult to remove the prejudices of the trade, and the article moves slowly. There is no new feature in the Wheat market—the supplies are very light for the season, and the proportion of sound and choice is quite limited. The advices from the West are still unfavorable for the appearance of the crop of Winter, and the season is backward, which gives holders of that and choice Spring qualities great confidence in the stability of future prices. For the inferior description there is less demand and irregular rates. Oats are more active. Rye has advanced, and is in demand. Indian Corn, with free supplies, has fluctuated in value, and closes lower on the fortnight. The demand has been active for home use and export."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1865.

From	To Date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New-York,	June 8, 1866....	97,409	1,136,979	6,314,457
New-Orleans,	June 1, 1866.	479	—	7,790
Philadelphia,	June 5, 1866.	4,900	4,601	587,763
Baltimore,	June 5, 1866....	—	—	838,655
Boston,	June 8, 1866....	1,179	—	—
California and other ports,	June 5, 1866........	22,795	57,389	17,810
Total........		126,762	1,198,969	7,766,475
To about same period, 1865		103,894	1,678,730	[illegible]
To about same period, 1864		881,722	10,957,493	240,220
To about same period, 1863		1,158,790	18,479,088	7,468,746

To the Continent.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
From New-York to June 8, 1866........	3,159	245,651	66,111	34,627
From other ports, to latest dates........	1,118	—	—	7,176
Total........	4,277	245,651	66,111	41,803
To about same period, 1865	19,801	—	94,990	11,485
To about same period, 1864	48,617	13,965	215,236	12,535
To about same period, 1863	115,299	297,578	1,962,911	58,411

HAY—North River bale is in fair supply and request at 55c.@90c. for poor to choice, ₶ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request and steady, including last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ₶ lb.

HEMP—Is quiet at previous prices. Undressed American, $245@$250; dressed do., at $310@$320 ₶ ton; Manilla, 8⅝c.@9c. in gold, ₶ lb.

HIDES—Have been quiet but held firmly.

INDIGO—Has been inactive at firmer rates.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $4 ₶ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole has been active and buoyant. Receipts light. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 32c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 37c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 42c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 43c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 48c.@52c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 32½c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. good heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 19c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 32c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 32c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@43c., cash, ₶ lb.

METALS—Have been less active but generally steady in price. We quote: Ingot Copper at 30½c.@31½c. ₶ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $43 50@$45; Scotch Pig, $44@$47; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $90@$105 ₶ ton; Pig Lead, $6 62½@$6 87½ ₶ 100 lbs.; Spelter, 8⅝c.@11c. ₶ lb.; Straits Tin, 18⅝c.@19c., in gold; Banca Tin, 19⅝c.@20c., in gold, ₶ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 12⅝c.@13⅝c. ₶ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 45c.@65c. ₶ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been lightly dealt in, including Spirits of Turpentine, at 90c.@94c. ₶ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$5 62½; Resin at $2 87@$10 ₶ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 ₶ bbl.

OILS—Are in demand and steady, including Crude Whale at $1 30@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 80; Lard Oil at $1 90@$2; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 55@$1 58 ₶ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JUNE 11.—*Sperm*—There have been no transactions in Sperm, the market being bare with the exception of about 1,300 bbls. recently arrived. *Whale*—Is quiet but firm. 3,266 bbls. of recent arrivals, but sold some time since to arrive, at a price below the present market is all we have to mention.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to June 11, 1866..	12,218	46,588	592,750
Same time last year........	15,211	50,658	449,000

Exports.

For week ending June 11, 1866...	3	—	17,950
Previously........	1,871	348	320,150
From Jan. 1 to date........	1,874	348	336,100

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Is in limited request at 25½c.@26½c. for Crude, 40c.@42c. for Refined, in bond, and 55c.@57c. for do., free, ₶ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 168,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*: 500 pieces, 52x52; 2,500 do., 56x60, 12½c.; 6,000 do., 56x60, 12¼c.; 4,000 do., 56x60, 12c.; 5,000 do., 68x72, 20c., 35 inches; 3,000 do., 64x64, 18c., 35 inches; 5,000 do., 64x64, 14½c., 6 yards, 30 inches; 3,000 do., 64x64, private terms, 30 inches; 5,000 do., 64x64, 14c., 28 inches, first-class; 10,000 do., 64x64, 13½c., common; 32,000 do., 64x64, 14c. up to October; 17,000 do., 64x64, 14c. up to November; 65,000 do., 64x64, 14c. up to January; 5,000 do., 64x64, 14½c., on hand.

PROVISIONS—An active speculative inquiry prevailed to-day for new Mess Pork, at advanced prices. Other kinds were quiet. Sales since our last, 9,900 bbls., in lots, at $31 37@$31 75 for new Mess, closing at $31 62 cash; $29 50@$29 75 for one year old Mess; $27 50 for new Prime Mess; $29 50@$29 75 for Thin Mess; $24 75@$25 for new Prime, ₶ bbl. Sales were also made of 5,500 bbls. new Mess at $31 50@$31 75, for June delivery, sellers' option; $31 75@$31 87 for July and August delivery, sellers' option; $32, July and August delivery, buyers', ₶ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 230 pkgs. Bacon is more active, at 16½c.@16½c. for short-ribbed, and 15½c.@15½c. for Cumberland cut, ₶ lb.; sales, 550 bxs. Lard continues dull and heavy; sales since our last 570 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@22½c., and small lots at 22½c. ₶ lb. Beef rules quiet at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef is unsettled. Beef Hams are dull and nominal, at $45@$46 ₶ bbl. Butter is inactive, at 23c.@40c. for State and 20c.@23c. for Western. Cheese is quiet at 8c.@19½c.

SEEDS—Have been quiet at previous prices.

SPICES—Have been inactive, yet held firmly.

SUGARS—Have been moderately inquired for at irregular prices. Sales since our last, 845 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c. ₶ lb. Refined Sugars are in less request at 14c.@16½c. ₶ lb.

SKINS—Have been in demand and held firmly. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 62½c.@65c.; San Juan, 55c.@57½c.; Bolivar, 42½c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.@60c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.@65c.; Chagres, 60c.@62½c.; Porto Cabello, 50c.; Para, 60c., gold, ₶ lb. We quote Goat thus: Tampico, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@42½c.; Payta, 40c.@42½c., gold, ₶ lb.; Cape, 45c.@50c. Madras, 55c.@60c., each.

STEARINE—Sales 41,000 lbs. at 20½c.@22½c. ₶ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 152,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12½c., chiefly at 11½c.@12c., and 28,500 lbs. grease at 10½c.@13½c. ₶ lb.

TEAS—Are quiet at unchanged prices.

WHALEBONE—Is held firmly but is inactive.

WHISKY—Is quite dull at $2 26@$2 27 ₶ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been moderately active. For Liverpool there were taken 77,000 bushels Corn at 4½d. by sailing vessels, and 5d. by steamer, ₶ bushel. For London, 7,000 bushels Corn at 5½d. ₶ bushel. For an Irish port direct, a bark with Corn at 4s. ₶ quarter.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

DEAR SIR: You are hereby requested to notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on Tuesday next, the twelfth instant, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

B. W. VAN VOORHIS,
Alderman Seventeenth District.
MICHAEL NORTON,
Alderman Third District.
THOMAS COMAN,
Alderman Second District.
JOSEPH SHANNON,
Alderman Sixth District.
BERNARD REILLY,
Alderman Tenth District.
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Alderman Ninth District.
IGNATIUS FLYNN,
Alderman Fifth District.
ROBERT McGINNIS,
Alderman Sixteenth District.
JAMES O'BRIEN,
Alderman Fifteenth District.
W. L. ELY,
Alderman Eighth District.

Present—John Brice, Esq., President; Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Lowe, Masterson, O'Brien, Varnum, McGinnis.

The minutes of June four were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Varnum—

Petition of the Church of Incarnation to be relieved from taxes and assessments.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Petition of Wm. R. Martin for permission to construct a bay window.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Flynn—

Petition of N. E. Ferrel to be paid for loss of horse.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Petition to regulate, &c., Fifty-sixth-street, from Madison to Sixth-avenue.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That Church-street, from Chambers to Canal-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across Hudson-street, at the southerly intersection of Barrow-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and reset where necessary, in Church-street, from Chambers to Canal-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By the President—

Resolved, That the vacant lot on the southwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-third-street, commencing ten feet west from the Fourth-avenue, and extending to the Fifth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on Forty-seventh-street, on the south side, from Fourth-avenue to St. Albans Church, be flagged four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the Company owning the unused railroad track now laid in Hanover-square, to remove and thoroughly repair the street between and on both sides of such rail-track immediately, and in the event of a neglect or refusal to comply at once with such directions so to be given, that the said Street Commissioner be hereby further authorized and directed to remove the said rail-track to restore the street to its original condition, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the material so to be removed, in order to reimburse the City for the cost of its removal.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of George Hayward for the sum of ninety-nine dollars, for printing reports of Committee on Finance for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and charge the same to the amount of City Contingencies.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the proprietors of the *Hebrew Leader* newspaper for the sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty cents for publishing of Board of Commissioners, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Resolved, That Fifteenth-street, from the Third to Fourth avenue, be paved with Belgian and block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That Canal-street, from Broadway to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman McGinnis—

Resolved, That Sixty-third-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River, be regulated, graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That Seventy-eighth-street, from the Second-avenue to the East River, be regulated, graded and the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to W. Lockwood, to flag and set curb and gutter stones at his own expense, in front of his property on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, twenty feet west of Sixth-avenue, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

By the same—

Resolved, That Seventy-first-street, from Third-avenue to the East River be regulated, graded, the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalk flagged a space four feet wide, through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets, from the Third to the Fifth avenues, be regulated, graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalk flagged a space four feet wide, through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That First-avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-ninth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement under the direction of the Croton Board, the property-owners to pay the entire cost of the expense.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman O'Brien—

Resolved, That Thirty-eighth-street, between the First and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, the property-owners to pay one-half of the expense.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the street heretofore known and designated as College-place be changed to West Broadway, and the Street Commissioner is hereby directed to carry into effect the provisions of this resolution.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to remove, or cause to be removed, forthwith, the railroad track at present laid down in Duane-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, as said track has been laid without authority, and causes a serious interruption to the business transacted in the street, and is also a positive and serious obstacle to the free and uninterrupted public use of said street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By the President—

Resolved, That the sidewalk in Thirty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, be flagged their full width where not already done, and the curb reset and flagging replaced where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to cause the obstruction at Fourteenth-street and University-place to be removed forthwith, said obstruction being an unsightly wooden railing.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Thirty-sixth-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, be flagged their full width where not already done, and the curb reset and the flagging repaired, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Reilly—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Houghtaling, Clerk of Arrears, for a sum sufficient to redeem the house and lot occupied by the Sisters of Charity, number three hundred and fifteen East Tenth-street, sold for taxes on the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, amounting to two hundred and seventeen dollars and forty-three cents, said property being then occupied by the Sisters of Charity, and therefore exempt from taxes.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman ——

Whereas, Numerous complaints have been made by citizens residing on the line of Fourth avenue, from Seventy-ninth to Ninety-second-street, and others as to the present dangerous condition of that part of said avenue, caused by the action of the Harlem Railroad Company; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Harlem Railroad Company be and they are hereby required forthwith to regulate, up to the established grade and fill in with good and wholesome earth, the openings or excavations on the Fourth avenue, from Eightieth to Ninety-second street, caused by the removal of the old original dry stone retaining walls, and the erection of the present permanent structures on both sides of the "cut" or excavation made by crossway along and through the said Fourth avenue, from Seventy-ninth to Ninety-second-street, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, to be commenced immediately, and prosecuted to completion without any unnecessary delay.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Norton—

An ordinance to annul the ordinance regulating the business of markets.

Alderman Loew moved its reference to the Committee on Law.

Alderman Norton moved as an amendment to refer it to the Committee on Markets.

Which was carried.

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Norton, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, (the President), Masterson, Varnum and O'Brien—10.

Negative—Aldermen Coman, Reilly, Loew and McGuinnis—4.

By Alderman Ryers—

Whereas, The corporation property situated on the block bounded by Tenth-avenue, Little-street, Washington and Gansevoort-street, formerly occupied by the Hudson Railroad Company, but recently placed in possession of the Bleecker-street Railroad Company by the Comptroller by lease or otherwise, and

Whereas, Many citizens have expressed great surprise that such property was not placed in the recent sale or leased at public auction, as the charter requires; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby requested to furnish this Board with a statement of the character and terms upon which the property in question is now occupied and his opinion as to the necessity and propriety for its sale in view of the present prices of real estate.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of appropriations and expenditures on City accounts, to May thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in relation to lighting the City with gas.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for a sewer in Jane-street, between Eighth and Greenwich avenues.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting a statement in reply to a resolution, relative to the leasing of the wharves, piers and ferries which belong to the City.

Which was received and directed to be printed in document form.

REPORTS.

The special Committee appointed to consider the subject of bridging Broadway presented a report in favor of erecting an aerial bridge at the intersection of Broadway and Fulton-st.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor of widening West-street, from Hammond-street to the Battery.

Alderman Norton moved that the report of the Committee be laid over, and, with the petition for the improvement and the signatures thereon, be printed at length in the minutes.

Which was carried.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of building a sewer in Hudson-street, from Franklin to Jay-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Sixtieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Rose-street, between Duane and Frankfort streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report in favor amending former report to regulate, &c., Thirty-fourth-street, from Tenth to Twelfth-avenue, by fixing the same from Tenth to the Eleventh-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report on a plan for renumbering the streets and avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Markets presented a report to rebuild shed on east side of Catherine Market, between Cherry and Water streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to pay M. Gilien for loss of horse.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report to make donation to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum to pay assessment.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to amend resolution of Board of Councilmen to fill sunken lots on blocks between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-fourth streets, Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to establish the grades of Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, from Tenth-avenue to the river.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to pave One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to regulate, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to flag east side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report concurring to set curb, &c., in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenues; also, Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirtieth-street.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Loew moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to the lessees of Pier number thirty-three, North River, to rebuild the same, and to widen it ten (10) feet on each side, at their own cost and expense, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and to build a shed on outer end for the protection of their property.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Ely, Reilly, The President, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—12.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen be most respectfully requested to return to this Board the resolution in relation to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, passed Board of Councilmen May seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Alderman Flynn moved that said request be complied with.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Masterson moved that the regular order of business be suspended for the purpose of taking up General Orders.

Which was lost.

By Alderman Gedney—

Whereas, a communication from the Comptroller to the Board of Councilmen, dated June seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (this language occurs after the words "advertising for the Common Council;" Since the thirty-first ultimo payments have been made from this appropriation, entirely absorbing the amount allowed for this purpose—thirty thousand dollars. And whereas, according to such statement a large amount for advertising on this account is still unprovided for, Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby requested to inform this Board, at his earliest convenience, the amount of claims presented to him of each and all the newspapers, together with the names of such papers that have published the proceedings and advertisements of the Common Council, and for the several departments under the City Government; also, the several amounts paid each, and the appropriations paid from; also the amounts still due each of said newspapers for such service, from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, to the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Alderman Norton moved to refer the same to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, The President, O'Brien—6.

Negative—Aldermen Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, McGinnis—8.

The paper was then adopted.

Which was subsequently reconsidered, and laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolved, That a hydrant be placed at the southwest corner of Seventy-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, the same to be under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Thomas Shea, Edward Murphy and Alfred Weasels, to set curb and gutter stones, and flag the sidewalks in front of their premises in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, said work to be done within ninety days, and at their own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolved, That a special committee of three members from each Ward be appointed to take into consideration the proposed widening and extension of Ferry-street, from Peck-slip to Printing House Square, in accordance with the red lines in the accompanying map.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built at One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

An ordinance to amend the revised ordinance of 1866, relative to weights and measures.

Alderman Ryers moved that the said ordinance be laid over and printed in the minutes.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Essex-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

And the same was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Report of Committee on National Affairs, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of F. Wannemaker for the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars, for music furnished on the occasion of the celebration of the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, as appears per annexed bill.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Monroe-street, from Governeur to Clinton-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to pay the widow of the late John J. Davis his salary as Redemption Clerk in the Finance Department to the first of June proximo.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets and Pavements, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Charlton-street, from Macdougal-street to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half of the assessment to be paid by property owners, the other half of the expense to be paid by the City, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and to be done forthwith, and that the accompanying resolution therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal steps to open, according to law, One Hundred and Fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the Harlem River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Lane & McMahon to place a large lamp-post in front of number two East Fourteenth-street, to be done at their own expense.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be given to Stein and Shaffer to build a sewer or drain from their premises in Fifty-sixth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, through said street, to connect with the sewer in Eleventh-avenue, the same to be done at their own cost and expense, and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place a gas lamp on the southwest corner of Grand and Centre streets immediately.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That Mrs. Mary Kent have permission to regulate, curb and flag in front of her premises on the south side of One Hundred and Sixth-street, between the Second and Third avenues, the same to be done at her own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolved, That Messrs. J. and W. C. Spears have permission to regulate, curb and flag in front of their property on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, between the First and Second avenues, the same to be done at their own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basin and culvert, be built in Houston-street, between Laurens and Thompson streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the east side of Second-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, be flagged and reflagged full width where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basin and culverts, be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Essex-street, from Delancey to Broome street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolved, That Front-street, from Wall to Old-slip, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John P. Hine, of the Directors of the Thompkins Square Homeopathic Dispensary, for the sum of $500, as a donation to said Institution, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, that the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal steps to open according to law, One Hundred and Five and One Hundred and Sixth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid across Fifteenth-street, from the east and west side of Livingston-place, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed, to cause the sidewalks surrounding Stuyvesant-square to be flagged their full width, where not already done, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in the southeast corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, in Lewis-street, from Houston-street to Eighth-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Alderman McGinnis called up General Order number one hundred and fifty-three, being report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Twenty-eighth-street, from First to Second avenue, be curbed and guttered, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—13.

Alderman O'Brien called up General Order number three hundred and thirty-three, being a report of the Commissioner of Streets in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Thirty-fifth-street, from the Third to the Eighth avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted:

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—13.

Alderman Varnum called up General Order number four hundred and eighteen, being a report of the Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks of Twenty-sixth-street, from the Second-avenue to the East River, be reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—14.

Alderman Masterson called up General Order No. four hundred and thirteen, being a report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, be flagged to its full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brien, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—13.

Alderman Loew called up General Order number four hundred and sixteen, which was a report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That New avenues, bounding Mount Morris-square on the east and west, running from One Hundred and Twentieth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, be regulated, graded, curbed, guttered, and sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Flynn, Gedney, Ryan, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—13.

Alderman Reilly called up General Order number four hundred and fourteen, being report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and reset, where necessary, in Fifty-ninth-street, between the Fifth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—13.

Alderman Ely called up General Order number four hundred and nineteen, being report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repair and, where necessary, to rebuild the rear stoop of the City Hall, in order to place the same in a safe condition.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—14.

Alderman Gedney called up general order number one hundred and fifty, being a report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That Banks-street, from Bleecker-street to Greenwich-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement; one-half of the expense to be borne by the property owners on the line of said Banks-street, and one-half by the City; the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—14.

Alderman Flynn called up General Order number four hundred and five, being a report of the Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across Greenwich-street, at the intersection of Vandam-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Norton, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—14.

Alderman Norton called up General Order number two hundred and sixty-six, being a report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across Laight-street, south side, at the intersection of Greenwich-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, (the President,) Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—14.

Alderman Coman called up General Order number four hundred and thirty-six, being a report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to purchase a site for the offices of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, within the boundaries of Bleecker-street on the south, Twenty-third-street on the north, Second-avenue on the east and Sixth-avenue on the West.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Norton, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—14.

Alderman Moore called up General Order number two hundred and thirty-six, being a report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in Ann-street, opposite number twelve, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, The President, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—13.

Alderman O'Brien called up General Order number ninety-two, being a report of Committee on Streets in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Irving-place, from Fourteenth-street to Gramercy Park, be paved with Belgian pavement; one half the expense to be paid by the property owners, the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

By Board of Aldermen, March nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, amended by striking out "Fourteenth-street" and inserting "Nineteenth-street."

Which was adopted, as amended, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, The President, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—14.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Norton moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, Ryers—2.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, The President, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—12.

Alderman Ely moved that when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Thursday, the fourteenth instant, at twelve o'clock, noon.

Which was carried.

Alderman Flynn called up General Order number three hundred and forty, being report of Committee on Streets, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Charlton-street, at the southwest corner of Varick, be flagged immediately, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Norton, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, Brice, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—14.

Alderman Reilly called up General Order number two hundred and twenty, being report of Committee of Roads in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalk of Forty-second-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River, be flagged to the full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Norton moved to lay it on the table.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Ryers—3.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, The President, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—11.

Alderman Ryers moved to refer to Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Ryers—3.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, The President, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, O'Brien, McGinnis—10.

Alderman Norton moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following division:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Norton, Flynn, Ryers, the President, McGinnis—6.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, Loew, Masterson, Varnum—7.

Alderman Ryers moved to indefinitely postpone the subject.

Which was lost on the following division:

Affirmative—Aldermen Norton, Flynn, Ryers—3.

Negative—Aldermen Moore, Coman, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, the President, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, McGinnis—10.

Alderman Reilly here moved for the adoption of the paper, and called the previous question.

The question then being shall the main question be now put.

Was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Reilly, the President, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, McGinnis—10.

Negative—Aldermen Norton, Ryers—2.

The report of the Committee was then adopted on the following division:

Affirmative—Aldermen Coman, Norton, Flynn, Gedney, Ely, Ryers, Reilly, the President, Loew, Masterson, Varnum, McGinnis—12.

On motion, the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that it stood adjourned until Thursday next, at twelve M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

AN ISLAND HOME IN THE SOUND, beautifully situated 22 miles from New-York; the entire property comprises about 240 acres, including a large pond, with tide mill and heavy water power. The exterior shore, which encircles the island, is about one mile in extent, with enchanting views over the Sound in every direction. The garden land, containing about 50 acres, is the finest quality of soil, and the plot is equally adapted for a gentleman's seat or a number of villa sites. Describing nearly a semi-circle, with its base resting on the lovely highland shores of Long Island, it is set like a gem in an inland sea, and the prospect on the north includes the coast and villages of Westchester and Fairfield Counties, with the moving life of the intervening waters. The house is surrounded by a great variety of rare and ornamental shade trees. The peculiar conformation of the surrounding water line, the great beauty of the near and distant shores, the changing scenery of the sky and Sound, with the echo and foam of the bounding surf, make it almost an enchanted island. For a Summer retreat, a large hotel, or a public institution, there is probably not a better location on the Atlantic coast. The facilities for boating, bathing, fishing, and gaming are scarcely surpassed. A few incidental features of the property will pretty readily return about ten per cent. per annum on the investment, without interfering at all with its uses as a residence, and a practical man, who would bestow his personal care upon it, could easily have an income of $20,000. Price of the whole estate $65,000. Terms optional. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st. Room No. 31.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—In Essex, Conn., being the late residence of John S. Chapman, deceased, consisting of a good and commodious two-story dwelling-house, outbuildings, barn, &c., a most excellent well of water, with about eight acres of land, and abundance of fruit of all kinds, all kinds of shrubbery, all being now full, and all being under a state of good cultivation. For further information, apply to SEELEY & STEVENS, No. 32 Burling-slip, or to S. M. PRATT, Essex, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY, a House, with about three acres of Land, one-half highly cultivated as kitchen and flower gardens, the balance an orchard in grass. The house contains seven bed-rooms, parlors, sitting and dining-rooms, two kitchens and good cellar. The place is fifteen minutes' walk from the stations of the New-Jersey and Central railroads, by which there is communication with New-York almost every hour. Apply to H. C. HOBARTH, No. 42 Exchange-place.

$6,000.—BRICK FACTORY BUILDINGS, WITH LONG LEASE, FOR SALE CHEAP.—For oil works, distillery, brewery, or other business requiring room and steam power, covering four lots, 50 feet front on West 18th and West 19th sts., running through between 10th and 11th avs.; with stationary engine rated fully 20-horse power, newly fitted up in perfect order. Apply to L. S. HOYT, No. 194 Water-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE TRACTS OF WEST VIRGINIA, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Texas lands; Broadtop coal property in operation; superior anthracite coal tract; 1,000 acres coal lands in Cumberland coal field, on railroad; gas coal tract on Monongahela River, near Pittsburgh. Also, large and small farms. AMERICAN LAND AGENCY, Room No. 18, No. 62 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE terms, located at Morristown, N. J., two hours' ride from New-York; thirty acres of productive land, well stocked with various fruits, with a three-story dwelling-house, and small house additional, barns and outhouses, and ice-house filled. Apply to H. EVERETT RUSSELL, Esq., No. 27 Wall-st.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 12 miles from Jersey City, at Bloomfield, 3 minutes' walk from the depot, containing 13¾ acres choice land, high ground, house, barn, &c. Will be sold in two parts, if desired; churches, schools, hotels, &c.; neighborhood first class; 12 trains per day to the property. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad.

FOR SALE VERY LOW TO SETTLE AN estate a well improved farm of 208 acres, beautifully situated, 36 miles on Long Island, with good dwelling house, two barns, crib granary, carriage house, work shop, fruit orchard, and excellent spring water; price $8,000; terms easy. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

NINETY-SIX-ACRE FARM FOR SALE—20 miles from New-York, near a railroad depot, fine buildings, crops all in, 6 acres of strawberries, 400 bearing fruit trees, together with all the stock and farming utensils. Immediate possession given. Apply to P. M. REYNOLDS, No. 92 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT WEST HOboken, N. J., one mile from Hoboken; a double frame house and barn, on Palisade-av., with 17 valuable lots, fine garden, with plenty of fruit trees, beautiful view; horse cars running by the house every quarter of an hour. Apply to PAUL ED. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—ONE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS new brown-stone house, with new brown-stone handrails and balisters on stoop, built and finished in the most substantial manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, No. 89 60th-st., of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE, about two miles below Hyde Park Village, comprising mansion house, having fine view of the Hudson, together with farm and farm buildings. Apply, for further particulars, to ABNER L. ELY, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE elegant residence, No. 168 President-st., near Clinton-st., Brooklyn, with ground adjoining, (in garden,) if desired; terms favorable. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

RIDER & FORD, NO. 39 PINE-ST., offer one of the best built stores in New-York, corner of Maiden-lane and Pearl-st.; five lots, 25x100, on 77th-st., 1st and 2d avs.; nine lots on 76th-st.; four lots north side of 55th-st.

FOR SALE—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A beautiful country residence, with two acres of land; house is Gothic, built in the most substantial manner with Diamantine white brick; slated roof, &c. For particulars call on or address ALFRED HALL.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE No. 2 2d-place, Brooklyn, with stable; also, the handsome house, No. 29 2d-place. Can be seen by applying at No. 18 2d-place. For terms, &c., apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM, FINELY located in Westchester County, near depot, under high state of cultivation; good buildings, choice fruit and shade; immediate possession. S. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS.—We offer a greater number and variety than can be found on the books of any other broker in the United States; but what is more to our purpose, we are selling them every day. RIDER & FORD, 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CORNWALL, near N. P. Willis', in a beautiful location, a first-class furnished house, with stables, garden, &c.; also, a nice new Gothic cottage of 9 rooms, unfurnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NO. 39 PINE-ST., RIDER & FORD offer a three-story and basement high-stoop brownstone front house, 21x50, extension lot 100, all improvements, first-rate order, on West 28th-st., at a great bargain.

A RARE CHANCE—ONE SELDOM OFFERED.—For sale cheap, a small hotel down town, completely furnished; fine business and excellent location; near eight steamboat lines and four railroad companies. H. COOLEY, No. 423 Pearl-st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—VERY FINE RESIDENCE, with two or twelve acres, will be sold low, by the American Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company, No. 62 Broadway.

100 FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS for sale, desirably situated at Bloomfield, Rahway, Orange and New-Brunswick, at prices from $3,000 to $20,000. S. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE IN New-Rochelle, 6 minutes' walk from depot, on Long Island Sound; good view and fine shade trees. Apply to WM. PINKNEY, No. 58 Wall-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT OF 15 ACRES, 13 miles from New-York; good buildings, fruit, &c. Also, 30 acres, good buildings. Price $4,500. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 264 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR DESIRABLE LOTS of ground, Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14, situate on north side of 77th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to JEWELL, HARRISON & CO., No. 27 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, house and grounds of the late J. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL WATER FRONT at half its value, 30 miles distant, by rail or steamer; 50 acres, oysters, clams and fish in abundance. Inquire of W. A. LILLENDAHL, No. 64 John-st., up stairs.

MAGNIFICENT GRAIN, GRASS AND fruit farm in Somerset County; fruit will more than pay the interest on the investment; buildings complete. Inquire at No. 208 Broadway.

SIX YEARS' LEASE FOR SALE IN A desirable part of the City. No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY MANSION, Together with ten acres of fine garden land, for sale on Long Island; house has all the modern improvements; only one hour's ride from New-York; five minutes' from depot, easy of access; suitable outbuildings, fruit, shrubbery, &c.; beautifully laid out, and commands an extensive view; a splendid country home for any one who desires it; will be sold cheap. Inquire of or address W. YOUNGBLOOD, No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR., REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 8 Broadway, New-York. Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investment made. References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., [illegible] & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—An elegant country seat at Fishkill, on the Hudson, furnished throughout complete, not surpassed in all respects for its size. [illegible] acres; possession can be had at once, if desired. Apply for further particulars to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN THE TOWN of Yonkers, a first-class two-story attic and basement house, [illegible] stable, situate on Locust Hill-av., [illegible] minutes' walk from depot. The house is conveniently arranged, has [illegible] hot and cold water throughout, water-closets, bath-room and all modern improvements [illegible] two cows, coach-house, workshop, [illegible] The grounds are handsomely laid out and planted with evergreens and ornamental trees [illegible] For further particulars and permits to see premises, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late JACOB S. HERRICK, situated at Hazel Dell, [illegible] Westchester County, 10 miles from the City Hall, [illegible] ROBERT HERRICK, No. 18 South-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN the beautiful town of Bethlehem, Penn. [illegible] apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON River Railroad, [illegible] apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—[illegible] apply to HUTCHINGS [illegible] No. 26 Dey-st., New-York.

A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 22 acres [illegible] Permits of GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 73 Cedar-st., Room No. 12.

$5,000.—FOR SALE—A VALUABLE manufacturing business [illegible] Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 126 Peekskill, N. Y.

HOUSE AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED.—A recently built, commodious dwelling-house containing 13 rooms [illegible] Inquire of WM. E. WARREN, Newburgh, or D. W. C. FALLS, No. 30 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, just completed, containing 17 rooms, replete with all modern improvements, together with large carriage-house and stable, and one and a half acres of land, [illegible] Hudson River Railroad Depot at 30th-st. [illegible] Apply to D. EWEN, No. 22 Duane-st., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 120 ACRES, near New-Brunswick, [illegible] SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 57 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR FARM OF 200 ACRES, twenty miles from New-York, in New-Jersey, near railroad depot, in a very healthy location; good roomy house, with fine lawn, good barn, apple orchard, &c. [illegible] Apply to E. WILLIAMS, No. 193 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., A small house, containing 12 rooms, with 2¼ acres of land. Inquire at the spar-yard, foot of 3d-st., East River.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLDWELL'S PATENT BABY JUMPER, PRICE $8 and $10.

Also, Children's Carriages, Baby-Tenders, Swings, &c.

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REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications; easy of access; power for shipment of every description; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels [illegible] Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS, AND IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS, PADLOCKS, &c.
Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
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REBEL STEAMER SHENANDOAH.

Shipowners and Masters having lost their chronometers, sextants, charts, &c., by the depredations of the rebel steamer *Shenandoah*, can recover their instruments [illegible] certificates of ownership, &c., to T. S. NEGUS & CO., chronometer makers, No. 100 Wall-st., New-York.

J. C. DERBY,
United States Dispatch Agent,
No. 6 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—NOW IN THE PORT OF BALTIMORE, the light-draught, low-pressure, double-engine steamer FANNIE LEHR.

Length on deck [illegible]
Breadth of beam [illegible]
Depth of hold [illegible]

Draws light only thirty (30) inches; has very large carrying capacity; can carry 500 bales cotton; has five state-rooms; cabin on upper deck; now ready for business.

Also, the steamer HARRY CARROLL.

Length on deck, 130 feet.
Breadth of beam, 18 feet.
Depth of hold.

Will carry 300 bales cotton; draws light, less than three feet; in fine order; a good boat, and very low pressure.

J. BRANDT, JR., Baltimore.

RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY—WEST Rutland, Vt.; [illegible] Company, Salem, N. Y. [illegible] Apply at the offices of the Company, No. 38 Broad-st., N. Y.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY Clerk, No. 300 Mulberry-st., for the following articles, [illegible] two carts, two [illegible] bundles of clothing, [illegible] watch, one silver watch, one [illegible]

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—[illegible] D. APPLETON & CO., and MO[illegible] HUNT & EBBS, No. 63 Johnson-st., N. Y.

GENTLEMAN RETURNING TO EUROPE—[illegible] LANDS, EUROPE, Box No. 172 Times Office.

BILLIARD-TABLE FOR SALE—ONE OF [illegible] order Jan. 1 last. Address B. T., Box No. 3,904 Post-office.

PEAT FUEL—PARTIES INTERESTED IN Peat [illegible] H. POLLOCK, No. 149 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A HERRING FIRE-PROOF SAFE, [illegible] Address Box No. 2,562 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SOAP BOILER. ADDRESS BOX No. 2,263 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN OFFICE PARTITION, WITH windows and doors. Address Box No. 2,352 Post-office.

TO LET.

LAKE MAHOPAC, PUTNAM COUNTY.

To rent, for the Summer months, a furnished cottage, containing 12 rooms; one of the most healthy and pleasant places in the State, 5 miles from Croton Falls depot, Harlem Railroad; good boating, excellent water and pleasant groves near the house; wagon-house and stable attached. Apply to Dr. CARMAN, on the premises, or at No. 117 East 26th-st., near 4th-av., after 6 P. M.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, 24 MILES FROM the City, a large first-class dwelling, 40 feet front by 60 feet deep, two stories and attic and basement. The house has just been put in thorough order; situated on Broadway, and on one of the most desirable locations in the village. For further information, apply to Messrs. ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., No. 1 Hanover-building, Hanover-square, or of WILLIAM WRIGHT, adjoining the premises.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT HOUSE, WITH NINE rooms, all in good order; 2 acres of ground, fruit and shade trees attached, together with garden well planted and accommodations for horse and carriage, situated on Perth Amboy and Woodbridge Railroad, 1 hour and 15 minutes from the city, and 10 minutes' walk from the depot; terms $275 for the year, or $200 for the season. Apply to C. D. PRALL, Woodbridge, N. J., or JONES, HUTCHINSON & CO., 110 Broadway, Room 3.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A FULLY furnished house containing 12 rooms, pleasantly located in the Town of Darien, Conn., on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the garden is well stocked with vegetables, dwarf, pear and peach trees, choice grapes, and also with a variety of ornamental shrubs and evergreens. Rent to a careful tenant $600 for four months. Apply from 10 to 12 A. M. to MELVILLE E. MEAD, Nos. 13 and 15 Coenties-slip.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN ON THE HUDSON—A furnished cottage containing 12 rooms, gas, &c.; location unsurpassed; convenient to cars and steamboat landing; nearly an acre of ground, filled with fruit and ornamented with choicest shrubbery; a fine vegetable garden; a gardener will attend to the premises at owner's expense; for three months, at $400 per month. For particulars, TERRY & BERRIAN, No. 483 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM 15TH JUNE, FOR FIVE months, at $250 per month, new and beautiful house at Spuyten Duyvil, newly and handsomely furnished; carriage-house, with stalls for three horses, and 1¼ acres of ground. If wanted till May next, $125 per month from November 1. Apply at office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, where plans and elevations may be seen, to E. H. MEAD, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN STRATford, three miles from Bridgeport, and near the Housatonic River; daily communication with New-York by steamboat and railroad; house and surroundings roomy and desirable; fruit and stables; rent $300 to November. Inquire at No. 162 Greenwich-st., New-York, or on the premises.

TO LET—FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, OR longer, a most desirable country place, completely furnished, including horses, carriages and coachman; fine vegetable and fruit gardens, ice-house, billiard-table, &c., ready for immediate occupation; it will only be let to a party in every way satisfactory to the owner. Apply this week to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO lease for the season to a small, neat family; house beautifully situated on high ground; 8 minutes' walk from depot; fine garden, fruit, &c.; price $250 per month. Apply to ANDREW BRADSHAW, No. 17 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, CONTAINing 13 rooms, 35 miles from New-York; stables, carriage-house and large garden attached; half a mile from salt water; plenty of shade trees, and fruit in abundance. Inquire or address JNO. WHITE'S SONS, No. 290 Gold-st., Brooklyn. Rent $400.

TO LET WITHOUT BOARD—TO TWO single gentlemen, one large and one small neatly-furnished rooms, in a pleasant house, quiet family, no children or boarders; desirable and convenient neighborhood. No. 303 Bridge-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND GARRET FRAME cottage, with garden, at Nyack; location good and near steamboat landing; rent $450 first year, with privilege of two years more at $300. Address H. STEINHAUSER, No. 36 Murray-st.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET AT CATSKILL.—A convenient dwelling to let, containing seven rooms, for the season, in a first-rate neighborhood, with fine yard and gardens, and pleasantly situated. Rent $250 for the season. Inquire at No. 140 Reade-st.

HOUSES TO RENT—WITH POSSESSION, furnished or unfurnished; rents low to good responsible tenants; also, parts of houses and large floors. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av. A private house for sale cheap.

A NEAT COTTAGE, FURNISHED, AT Rye, Westchester County; lawn runs to the water; fine location; good neighborhood; boating, bathing and fishing. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO LET—A NICE, NEWLY-BUILT HOUSE IN Waverly-st., Hudson City, 15 minutes from Hoboken ferry; contains seven rooms, large attic and cellar; water inside; with two lots. Apply to C. P. NICOLL, No. 300 7th-av., frame factory, corner 29th-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR YEAR, A desirable residence, 12 rooms, well furnished; coach-house and stable; fine garden, fruit, shade, &c.; finely located at Morristown, N. J. Others, variously located $75 to $300 per month. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, ON second floor, to let, separately or together; also three bedrooms, all newly furnished; several restaurants in the vicinity. Apply to 68 Lexington-av., corner of 26th-st.

TO LET—IN YONKERS, A FURNISHED house, containing ten rooms, from July 1 to Sept. 15; rent $300. Address Box No. 303 Post-office, Yonkers, N. Y.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-ROchelle; fine lawn and garden all made; immediate possession. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE; UNFURnished, with 12 acres all fruit; stabling, &c., at Oyster Bay, accessible by first-class steamboats.
MILLS & VAN WYCK, No. 64 Broadway.

NEAR UNION CLUB.—TO LET, ROOMS furnished in best style, for gentlemen, No. 27 East 21st-st., few doors from 5th-av.; house and location first-class.

STEAM POWER.—FIRST FLOOR AND lofts (one through to Walker, if required) on Canal-st., near Broadway; one to twenty horse.
P. J. INSLEE, No. 102 Walker-st.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WANTING A first-class boarding or club house. No. 40 Washington-square is to let, with immediate possession.
JAMES ROWE, No. 758 Third-av.

NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET—A SMALL house, in perfect order, with garden attached, near Llewellyn Park, at $25 per month. Apply to Mr. BAVIER, North Orange.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—TO LET, FOR THE season, a furnished house, with garden, &c., at North Conway, N. H. Address No. 78 Mount Vernon-st., Boston, Mass.

TO LET AT HUNTINGTON HARBOR, L. I.—Partly furnished, 1 boarding-house, 26 rooms; 1 do. 14 rooms; also, 1, 11 rooms, furnished; gardens, fruits, &c. R. T. MEEKS & CO., No. 31 Cedar-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, convenient of access by railroad or steamboat; rent for season low. Apply to J. S. MOORE, No. 292½ 4th-av.

TO LET ON LONG ISLAND—A HOUSE AND grounds, very pleasantly situated, with a variety of fruit. For particulars inquire of W. M. TERRY, No. 106 South-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN A FINE location, No. 322 East 16th-st., second house from Stuyvesant-park. The house has been lately fitted up with all the modern improvements.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—PRICE $400 per year, worth $600. Inquire of C. H. POLLOCK, No. 149 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st.

AT 758 THIRD-AV.—TO LET, HOUSES REplete with all improvements, from $7, $8, $18, and up to $4,000. Full particulars as above. JAMES ROWE.

TWO PARLORS, EACH WITH A BEDROOM adjoining, elegantly furnished, to let at No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED rooms, with use of bath-room, at No. 51 West 44th-st. Terms low, and references exchanged.

TO RENT—AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., NEW house, stable and grounds, near depot. Apply to JOSEPH MORRISON.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—STORES, LOFTS, HOUSES AND apartments, furnished rooms in different parts of the City. No. 704 Broadway.

TO LET—A BACK ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, suitable for an office or sleeping-room. Apply at No. 365 Canal-st. DR. DUKE.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, TO one or two gentlemen, without board, at No. 74 Rivington-st., 3d door east of Allen-st.

TO RENT—A HALL BEDROOM, FURNISHED, for one or two gentlemen. 367 Broome-st., second floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PLACE WANTED—ON OR NEAR THE HUDson River, between Peekskill and Yonkers, convenient to depot, schools and churches; a place with from 10 to 30 acres, having good improvements; state particulars and lowest cash price. Address Box No. 1,608 Post-office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHES TO HIRE for the Summer, a small handsomely furnished house at a low rent, in a location convenient to the Fifth-av. Clubs. Address, with full particulars, including price, &c., MARTIN, Madison-square Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country, for three months from July 1, within 20 miles of the City, not less than eight rooms. Address T. J. S., Box No. 992 Post-office, New-York, stating terms, &c.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE, UNTIL 1ST November, by a first-class small responsible family, at not exceeding $50 per month; if desired, gentleman can retain room. Address Box No. 3,651 Post-office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, between 14th and 31st sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; rent in advance or security given. Address S. WHITE, No. 23½ East 24th-st.

APARTMENTS WANTED—CONTAINING six rooms, for a respectable family, below 40th-st. For particulars, inquire by letter or call at No. 704 Broadway, up stairs.

CASH, "HARD CASH."—ANY ONE HAVING a good furnished house for sale—New-York or Brooklyn—can find a buyer on application to RIDER & FORD, No. 39 Pine-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY; OR, SIGNS OF CHARACTER, as manifested through Temperament and External Forms, with 1,000 illustrations. By S. R. WELLS, of the *Phrenological Journal*. One handsome 12mo. vol., 768 pages; post-paid, $5. Agents wanted. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

MILITARY.

HEADQUARTERS "E" COMPANY 37TH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., BROADWAY AND 35TH-ST.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH BRIGADE AND regimental orders, this command will assemble for parade, in full fatigue, with one days' rations and knapsacks, at above place, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. By order of

CAPT. ERNEST A. DES MARETS.

J. C. ROGERS, First Sergeant.

PASTURAGE.—A FEW FIRST-CLASS HORSES will be taken for the Summer season on a gentleman's place, where they have good care; a fine chance for those going out of town. Call or address J. H. WALKER, No. 78 Beekman-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, FLIES IN THE WEB and ON HIS LAST LEGS. Characters by John Brougham, Miss Prentice, Miss Mary Carr, Mrs. C. Walcot, Jr., C. Walcot, J. G. Burnett, W. S. Andrews.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GODENSKI, with a Grand Skating Scene, and THE FOUR LOVERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BORN TO GOOD LUCK and HANDY ANDY. Characters by Dan Bryant, Miss Rosa Cooke, and other members of the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Albaugh, J. H. Stoddart, G. C. Romaine, Miss Louisa Myers, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Amalia Harris, Mr. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Maria Glover.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE FEMALE DETECTIVE and JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEYS.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsey. Two Living African Lions. Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy. 100,000 Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Fulton-av.
THIS EVENING, THE NAIAD QUEEN.

THEATRE FRANCAISE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE ROSE OF CASTILE, with the following caste: Miss Richings, Miss Zelda Harrison, Ed. Seguin, Mr. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, H. C. Peakes, D. B. Wylie. Julius Eichberg, Conductor.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FENIAN RAIDERS—DON'T SHOOT, ANNA MARIA JONES, NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND, &c.

PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM,
No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY OPEN AND FREE.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to provide for the settlement of the accounts of the disbursing officers connected with the Freedmen's Bureau was passed. A bill making appropriations for repairing and improving the public works in different parts of the country was passed. The bill providing for the safety of passengers on board of steam vessels, was passed as amended by the Senate Committee. It goes back to the House for its concurrence. The Appropriation bill, providing for the expenses of the Government, was taken up. The amendment placing $160,000 at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury to increase at his discretion, under certain limitation, the salaries of the clerks in his Department, gave rise to some debate and a discussion on the Secretary's late serenade speech. The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 18 to 17.

In the House, the bill to incorporate the District of Columbia Land and Sewerage Company was recommitted. Mr. SCHENCK reported back with amendments the Senate joint resolution in regard to bounties to colored soldiers, and bounties, pensions and allowances to their heirs. The amendments were agreed to, and the joint resolution, as amended, was passed. Mr. HART, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill for legalizing marriages in the District, which was read three times and passed. It provides that all colored persons in the District who, previous to their actual emancipation, had undertaken and agreed to occupy the relation of husband and wife, and who recognized that relation as still existing, whether the rites of marriage have been celebrated between them or not, shall be deemed husband and wife, and their children shall be held to be legitimate.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Times* states that the Judiciary Committee has reported to the Legislature adversely on the petitions for a commutation of the death-penalty which the Court has pronounced in the case of ALBERT S. STARKWEATHER, and the Senate has voted *No* to the petition. The committee believe that no sufficient evidence of the prisoner's insanity has yet been adduced to warrant the opinion that he is at all insane. The House has made the subject the special order for next Friday. It is thought that that body will also vote against the petitioners.

One of the most valuable collections of natural history in the United States was destroyed at the recent burning of the Academy of Sciences in Chicago. The ornithological collection had been gathered with great care by the Smithsonian Institute, and by Mr. ROBERT KINNECUTT, the Arctic explorer. The museum was valued at $30,000, and was totally destroyed.

The people of Rochester have been thrown into a state of excitement by another shooting affair at the Loomis House. One FILKINS, who undertook to make an arrest there, was seriously wounded, and he thinks he wounded one of the men he was trying to arrest.

The Dalton *Georgian* denies the statement that Mr. WILLIS, a Union man, was shot near Resacca, while going home with his wife from church.

LOCAL NEWS.

The case of Councilman RICHARD O'BRIEN, of the Ninth Ward of this City, was decided yesterday by Justice BARNARD, of the Supreme Court. The litigation arose from a dispute as to whether one HOUGATALIN, or O'BRIEN, the relator, was the person lawfully elected to a seat in the Councilmanic Board of 1865. The matter has been before the Court for several months. The following is the language of the Justice: "I have no doubt but that O'BRIEN was duly elected. The returns show it. The Board of Councilmen kept him from his seat. He was, and is, entitled to the salary. On the papers submitted to me I cannot find evidence enough to justify me in punishing them for a contempt."

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Staten Islanders was held in the village of Richmond yesterday, and after speeches from Dr. DAVID A. EDGAR, Messrs. NATHANIEL J. WYETH, N. D. ELLINGWOOD, JOHN L. DOUGLASS, PRENTISS, and Dr. WALSER, it was resolved that the people of Richmond County employ every legal and peaceful means to effect the removal of quarantine buildings from the shores of the island. The speakers were a unit in the belief that an appeal to the State, if all other measures fail, will yield the County relief. After the appointment of an executive Committee of twenty-five to act for the County in the Courts or elsewhere, the meeting dissolved.

A case of much importance to railroad companies, and all owners and consignees of live freight over railroads in this State, was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term. It is entitled GEORGE D. CRAGIN and EDWARD MARTIN, Jr., *vs.* The New-York Central Railroad Company. It arises out of the alleged negligent acts of the defendants' agents, in conveying over their line of road, in the Summer of 1858, a large drove of hogs. The decision of the Court was reserved.

A fire broke out in the box factory of Messrs. W. O. ROBBINS & Co., Nos. 148 to 158 Bank-street, resulting in the total destruction of the premises and large stock of machinery. The loss sustained by the firm is $25,000. Six or eight other buildings in West Eleventh-street were also slightly damaged. The aggregate loss occasioned by this fire is estimated at about $40,000, very little of which is covered by insurance.

JOSEPH COLBURGER, a German, who was endeavoring to obtain an entrance into the rear of premises No. 130 Greenwich-street at midnight on Monday, where he was acquainted, was mistaken by the barkeeper for a burglar, and shot in the right lung, being, it is thought, fatally wounded. The barkeeper, JOHN KELLAR, was arrested and held to await the result, and the injured man was removed to the New-York Hospital.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday received and laid over reports in favor of widening West-street from Hammond-street to Battery-place, and of directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for plans for an iron bridge to be erected over Broadway, at the corner of Fulton-street. A resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to purchase a site for the offices of the Department of Public Charities and Corrections.

The Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club came off yesterday, and was a great success, the wind, the weather and yachts fulfilling everybody's hopes and expectations. Of the schooner class the first prize was borne off by the *Mystic*—of the first-class sloops by the *Jennie Cable*, and of the second class sloops by the *Maotha*.

The examination into the case of the United States against Col. WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, President of Fenian Brotherhood, was continued before Commissioner BETTS yesterday. Several City reporters were called as witnesses, but nothing new was elicited on the part of the prosecution. The case will be concluded to-morrow.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, over the body of GEORGE MARSHALL, who shot himself through the head on Monday evening while intoxicated. No other cause is known. A verdict of death by suicide was recorded.

Coroner NAUMANN also held an inquest yesterday over the remains of a weak and aged pauper, who was accidentally drowned on Monday at Blackwell's Island. Verdict—accidental death.

A decree of divorce was granted by the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice INGRAHAM presiding, in the case of SARAH ALBERGANTI against JOACHIM ALBERGANTI.

The shipwrights' strike for eight hours' labor instead of ten ended yesterday, and to-day the men return to work on the old terms.

In the case of Gonzales and PELLECIER, convicted of the murder of Señor OTERO, in Brooklyn, the Court of Appeals has confirmed the convictions.

There was a further rise in Gold yesterday to 144, and then a reaction to 141⅛ ℔ cent. Money easy. Stocks left off firm.

An improved demand prevailed yesterday for produce and merchandise, especially breadstuffs, pork, bacon, cotton and tallow, which were firmer. The freight market was moderately active.

The price of beef cattle is again declining. The heavy arrivals for the week—7,185—together with the hot weather, have caused the price to decline from 1c.@2c. ℔ lb., net weight, although a small number of cattle sold for 18c. ℔ lb. this week, which is almost equal to the figures of last week. Yesterday business dragged heavily, and a large number of beef cattle remained unsold at the close of the market. Many sales of parts of droves were made as low as 12c. ℔ lb. net. Brokers and purchasers all agreed that beef was from 1c.@2c. ℔ lb. less than the same quality would have sold for last week. The price for milch cows appears to be firmer than usual. Several extra cows have been sold for $140@$150 each during the week past. Calves are still firm at 8c.@13c. ℔ lb., and the receipts for the week are 1,908. A few good ones sold for 14c. ℔ lb., live weight. Sheep and lambs are comparatively light, 15,656 for the week, and the market closed with an active demand at 5c.@8c.@11c. ℔ lb., live weight. The best lambs have sold as high as 13c. ℔ lb., live weight. The swine market has been steady during the week, the receipts 14,248, and the price at the close of the market on Tuesday afternoon was 10¾c.@10½c. ℔ lb., live weight, for the best corn-fed hogs, with a fair demand for all that will probably arrive.

British and American "Fair Play."

It is but just that the British public should understand the true meaning of the recent action of the American Government in enforcing the Neutrality laws. It implies no especial friendship or good will for the Government of Great Britain. On the contrary, the feeling in regard to the bad faith of the British authorities, the sense of the insulting tone of the statesmen of England, and the abuse of the Tory Press in the time of our misfortunes, is as bitter here as ever. We recall and can never forget that "making haste" of Earl RUSSELL before the arrival of our accredited Minister, to recognize a shameless insurrection as a "Government"—a single act which no doubt increased all our difficulties tenfold at the time, and seemed to announce to the world that the Union was gone. We remember the unseemly declaration of Mr. GLADSTONE, that JEFFERSON DAVIS had "created a nation;" the abusive speeches in Parliament against this Republic, and the ill-concealed triumph at our ruin. We should be less or more than human if we could forget the four years of abuse and insult, and contempt and sarcasm, which were heaped on the unhappy name of the American Republic by very many of those who represented the wealth, rank, and influence of England.

Every loyal American remember with indignation those cruisers built with British capital, equipped with material manufactured and bought by British subjects, manned by Englishmen, stealing forth with the connivance of British officials, when the facts were known to the world—the men in one vessel, the arms in another, and the two uniting just outside the coast line; then the delays, the deceptions and tergiversations of the Cabinet, the mysterious attacks of gout, and the sudden engagements which seemed to so mysteriously come upon those unfortunate gentlemen when they were called upon to act vigorously to delay the privateers; the carelessness and opposition on the part of the officials, and finally the escape and victorious career of the pirates, destroying our commerce on every sea. No American can forget these things, nor how these vessels were received with welcome and fitted out with all necessaries by the Colonies of Great Britain, though they had not broken her laws more flagrantly than the Fenians have ours, and by all justice and the rules of fairness should have been, if not detained, at least not received. We recall that the leading journal of England sympathized with these marauders, that their officers were *fêted* throughout the kingdom, and when the last of the piratical cruisers came in, fresh from its plunder, after all pretence of war had long ceased, not one of the offenders was tried, but all were released on their mere assertion that they were foreigners or Confederates, though it was notorious that they were British subjects, and we still further bear in mind that no trial in England ever resulted in the conviction of a single person for violation of neutrality laws, or for piracy, though some most clear cases of the latter were presented by our Liverpool Consul.

Remembering all these things—this long course of British neutrality which cost us almost our entire commerce—which have now become parts of history, it cannot be supposed that this people or Government have any particular sentiment or affection for the British Government. On the contrary, as every one knows, the masses among us still cherish a feeling of exceeding bitterness toward a Power which has done us so much injury under the guise of neutrality. If mere feeling ruled in our public counsels, we should long ago have avenged our injuries with the iron hand of war. In fact, no other war would be half so acceptable to the fighting classes of the country. But the British public may be assured that when this nation wants a war with England or desires to injure her, it will do it "above board," after open declaration and according to the rules which guide great nations, not by underhanded infractions of the neutrality laws, or by making neutral ports bases for privateers under false colors, or by sending out hostile expeditions under the guise of commerce, or by such chicken-stealing raids as this late one of the Fenians. Had our authorities acted like the British, not a Fenian would ever have been arrested, or if arrested, been tried; not a musket or powder-box detained; not a railroad train forbidden to furnish transportation. Mr. SEWARD would have suddenly been attacked with gout, and Attorney-General SPEED would have gone to Cape May for his health, and Gen. MEADE would have been providentially detained in Boston, and the telegraph have mysteriously stopped until the whole body of the Fenians were well over the line, and all the barn-burning and murdering were finished. Then we should have had activity enough, though more apparent than real.

President JOHNSON and his Cabinet, on the contrary, with true American justice, have determined to do right and execute the laws, even in favor of those who, in the time of our trouble, really were *not* friends. They have with good faith sought to carry out our own laws of neutrality. What could President JOHNSON, under his solemn oath, or with any sense of honor, do less? He had no right to substitute his own resentment or the popular indignation against England in place of the proper execution of the law. He had no choice. And so far from going out of his way "to cater to the British Government," as some assert, he waited, (as the *Tribune* asserts,) too long before arresting these movements, though, as we think, until the proper moment, when talk had become action.

In the view of an impartial posterity, this action of President JOHNSON will be one of the most honorable deeds of his life—the maintenance of justice against present popular sentiment.

Jefferson Davis and His Friends.

It is not so strange as it seems that Mr. GREELEY sympathizes with JEFFERSON DAVIS, and is willing to give "bail in any required amount" to set him free. We forget that Mr. GREELEY *invited* the Southern States to withdraw from the Union; that he defended the "right of secession" as earnestly as did CALHOUN, DAVIS, SLIDELL, or MASON, insisting that this "right" was found in the Declaration of Independence; that when "several States made up their minds" to go out of the Union, the Federal Government had no authority for restraining them.

The friends of the Union made a noble effort, in Georgia, to resist the ordinance of secession. But when Mr. TOOMBS produced the *Tribune*, reading editorials inviting and defending secession, they were overwhelmed. If, then, JEFFERSON DAVIS had the approval of the *Tribune* in his warfare upon the Union, why should not its Editor stand by him now, seeking to spare him punishment for offences which, in the estimation of the *Tribune*, were not offences?

Again, consistent at least in his secession proclivities, Mr. GREELEY was clamorous for "peace," howling most piteously for it whenever the war-cloud was darkest. In his zeal for "peace," he was seen at Washington cuddling with VALLANDINGHAM and the "Copperheads." He then, with his confederate, "Colorado JEWETT," rushed to Canada, withdrawing the attention of "JAKE THOMPSON," "BEV. TUCKER," "SANDERS," &c., from their conspiracies to rob, burn and assassinate, long enough to negotiate with those miscreants for "peace upon the best attainable terms," with $400,000,000 as a bonus to Slavery.

Nor is it as strange as it seems that the *Tribune* opposes the restoration of the Union. We forget, again, that its editor was in favor of secession; that he urged the Government to let the Slave States go out of the Union. In the culminating hour of secession a Governor of South Carolina cited the New-York *Tribune* and WENDELL PHILLIPS as evidence that the Abolitionists were the "best friends" of Disunionists. Remembering, then, the antecedents and proclivities of the organ of Radicalism, let us cease to marvel that its editor burns with zeal for the release of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and labors to keep the Union divided.

The Bombardment of Valparaiso—Difference of Opinion.

The different courses of action adopted by the commanders of the English and American squadrons on the occasion of the Spanish bombardment of the City of Valparaiso, are the subject of a good deal of discussion in the English journals, and have been made matter of inquiry in Parliament. In reply to a question whether Her Majesty's Government intended taking any steps to reconcile the discrepancy in the account of the British Admiral on one side and of the American Commodore and the British merchants at Valparaiso on the other, Mr. LAYARD said that no such steps had been or would be taken, as Her Majesty's Government placed the fullest reliance on the accuracy of Admiral DENMAN'S statement. This is all well enough, of course, and we have no complaint to make either in regard to the course of Admiral DENMAN, or in regard to the credit which his report receives from his Government. But when the English papers dilate upon the "obvious desire of the American commander to fasten a quarrel upon Spain, and to sink the Spanish ships, under the support, moral and actual, of the English flag;" and when they assume the truthlessness and talk about the "swagger" of Commodore RODGERS, they travel beyond the record as well as the facts. There is no reason to believe that RODGERS desired to "fasten a quarrel upon Spain," or "sink the Spanish ships," much less that he wished to do it, "under support of the English flag." The American officer believed that a joint protest, firm and decisive, from the representatives of America and England against the bombardment, and an announcement of a mutual purpose on their part to prevent it by force, would cause the Spanish commander to give up the thought at once. DENMAN as well as RODGERS considered the bombardment a wanton outrage, and as they could certainly have prevented it—doubtless without the firing of a gun—the latter thought it his duty to attempt to do so. But the officers of the two neutral Powers could not arrive at the conclusion to adopt a joint plan of action, and as RODGERS at least was very earnest in the matter, he was greatly disappointed. Failing to agree upon a common plan, however, both at the last adopted the same course; and though RODGERS believed that his force alone could easily cope with the Spanish fleet, he remained a passive spectator of the bombardment by the latter. We think the course he actually adopted in the end was the wise one; his instructions at least did not give him any discretion in the matter, but required him to preserve a strict neutrality between the belligerents. As to any "discrepancies" between the reports of DENMAN and RODGERS, we may remark that the report of Admiral NUNEZ, the Spanish commander, agrees in almost every detail with that of RODGERS, and is at the same time severe in its animadversions upon the British officer. The English press may note the former of these facts, though we at least do not consider the latter in any way detracts from the credit due to Admiral DENMAN in carrying out the instructions of his own Government.

The European Crisis—The Emperor Napoleon's Declaration.

Some English journals profess to doubt the authenticity of the Emperor's NAPOLEON'S reply to Earl COWLEY'S effort at mediation in the German question, which we printed yesterday, and they may be right in so doing. They cannot, however, feel other than persuaded that, whether the reply was uttered or not, its tone and spirit are precisely what the policy of the Emperor, so far as it can be predicated, would have led us to expect. England has, for several years, shown a disposition studiously to avoid complications which might lead to war with any other Power. Her course on the Danish question was very marked in its illustration of this policy. She evidently thought then, or her Government thought, that her mission as peacemaker extended no further than that of remonstrance. She believed then that Lord PALMERSTON'S theory of a controlling European public opinion was not only possible, but right. It was the same before the Austro-Italian war of 1859. And on both occasions events proved the theory to be fallacious.

In 1859, the Italian war came to a sudden termination, partly because of the threatened intervention, chiefly of England, and in a secondary position, of Prussia. Since that event there has been another war—that for the Provinces of Schleswig and Holstein. Here, too, England remonstrated, and brought to bear all the moral force of her orators and her Press. But the contest went on nevertheless. The remonstrance was unheeded—the moral force reckoned as of no account. Would it be surprising if the Emperor, setting the two circumstances side by side, has concluded that, just as the English sympathy with the Danes ended in mere figures of speech, the Italian intervention really meant no more, and that a new campaign in the interest of Italy may be inaugurated with perfect impunity? The statement of the Vienna journals that NAPOLEON has said—

> "In the years 1859 and 1864 England opposed my proposals in reference to the settlement of the Venetian and Schleswig-Holstein questions. Now England wants peace. I also desire peace; but as the most favorable opportunities have been frittered away, and as the conflicting interests have been permitted to reach a point at which they must clash, I can no longer assume the responsibility of events,"

May be a mistaken one, but if so, it is based upon a true estimate of the strictest probabilities.

There is little doubt that, impressive as have been the assurances of a perfect *entente cordiale* between the present Governments of England and France, those assurances have been called forth rather more by the respect which exists between possible combatants and actual rivals than by the mutual affection of two neighboring peoples. The declared policy of the one in favor of peace at almost any price must stimulate the other to act with impunity in matters of general European interest. The interest felt by NAPOLEON in the future of Italy is the one which is of all others most powerful over his actions. It is for Italy that he has diplomatized, and for which a French army was launched against Austria. This protecting love for an ancient people, whose history is full of suggestiveness to such lovers of antique models as the author of the *Life of Cæsar*, may have a double origin. It, perhaps, has its foundation in the early dreams of the prisoner of Ham of republics where a Presidency should not only wield an autocratic power, but which should be guardian of the national faith and the national culture. The restoration of Italy to something like its ancient glories is no new conception of enthusiastic minds—and that the mind of NAPOLEON has an intensely strong, though concealed enthusiasm, is well known; nor is the establishment of France as the ruling Catholic Power of the world a new idea with Frenchmen. Nor are the ideas of a protectorate of the Roman Catholic Church, and a simultaneous raising of Italy to the position of a first-class Power and strenuous ally of France, so utopian as may appear at first sight.

Supposing, we say only supposing, these views to be just as indicating the possible aims of the Emperor NAPOLEON, it is possible that the reported reply to Earl COWLEY indicates at once a resolve, and a conviction that that resolve can now be carried into execution! The position of England is neutral, whatever comes of it, says he in effect. She has, he affirms, deliberately chosen before to close her eyes to wrong doing, and has no right now to interfere in a new crisis. He accepts the situation with perfect equanimity. He, too, will not interfere—that is to say he will act in whatever manner it seems to him best to act. Thus with in one hand a menace, and in the other a plea of justification, he is supposed to appeal alike to the sword and the opinion of the world.

And yet there is high authority for the opinion that NAPOLEON will not go to war just at present, nor sanction a war for Italian unity, so as to leave England in the enviable position of a neutral.

"Why," demands a leading journal, [not the *News*!] "is not the charge of assassination against JEFFERSON DAVIS retracted as publicly as it was made?" Because, we suppose, of the hardness of heart of a perverse generation—a generation that adds to the offence of slandering the Chief of Traitors, the enormity of keeping him, sumptuously, in Fortress Monroe!

The *Tribune* says: "We cannot afford to make war upon a fallen, powerless prisoner." But we *are* making war upon many hundreds of "poor, fallen prisoners" on Blackwell's Island, in the Tombs, at Sing Sing, Auburn, &c., &c. Why not open *all* the prison doors, instead of demanding the release of a prisoner who drenched a nation in blood, moistened its soil with tears, and clothed its inhabitants in sables?

The *Tribune* says: "DAVIS has fully regained all the popularity he ever had. Every ex-rebel regards DAVIS as suffering for *him*; and he wins sympathy outside of their circle."

DAVIS enjoyed "Copperhead" sympathy during the rebellion. He has won that of the *Tribune* on account of his "*suffering*." Judging from the vote yesterday in Congress, on the question of releasing this "suffering" innocent from imprisonment, DAVIS has only won the *Tribune*, not half of the Democratic members, and no single Union member, voting for his release.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 12.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL AND MR. M'CULLOCH'S SERENADE SPEECH.

The Senate proceedings to-day were unexpectedly enlivened in the discussion of a very dry, practical, matter-of-fact measure—the Executive and Legislative Appropriation Bill—upon a section appropriating means to pay for salaries of temporary clerks, &c., in the Treasury Department. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, rose to object upon several grounds, the principal of which were that he would not intrust the disposition of this fund in the hands of Mr. MCCULLOCH, substantially because the latter had proved recreant to his duty in the appointment of Revenue officers in the South who could not take the test oath, and especially because Mr. MCCULLOCH made that naughty speech in answer to the serenade of the National Union Club. Mr. WILSON made on this text a very intemperate speech, entirely out of place and irrelevant. Mr. GRIMES also joined in the crusade, taking as the text for his tirade the sales of gold made by Mr. VAN DYKE, for which he held Mr. MCCULLOCH responsible, and he charged fiercely also because of the supposed nepotism of the Secretary in giving this fat job to his relative, claiming that Mr. VAN DYKE is of the McCulloch family. Mr. HOWE also presented some objections, to his mind insuperable. These several speeches called forth a well-timed dignified rebuke from Mr. FESSENDEN, who deprecated the indiscretions committed by Mr. WILSON, and the very improper introduction of political buncombe speeches in discussions upon purely business matters, such as that then before the Senate. Mr. FESSENDEN paid a high tribute to the capacity integrity and honesty of Mr. MCCULLOCH, and effectually disposed of the several objections raised by Messrs. WILSON and HOWE. The latter, according to the opinion of Mr. FESSENDEN, is afflicted with a chronic fault-finding disposition, a sort of *cacoethes carpendi*, the bare suggestion of which, nevertheless, touched the Senator from Wisconsin to the quick, and he retorted with a slight grain of ill-nature. Mr. FESSENDEN, in the kindness of his heart, took back all he had said of his friend HOWE—all he had said was in a Pickwickian sense. Mr. SHERMAN followed in a few well-considered remarks in defence and explanation of the sale of gold, and explained away the nepotism charged upon the Secretary by Mr. GRIMES. It appears that the propinquity of the MCCULLOCHS and the VAN DYKES is extremely remote; so far off are they in blood, that Mr. SHERMAN would not venture the statement lest it should occasion a laugh among the grave Senators, or call forth one of those Senatorial smiles from Mr. SPRAGUE. The section was passed by a vote of 18 to 17.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY ACT.

The House Committee on Banks and Currency are engaged in maturing several important amendments to the National Currency Act. Among the measures thus far agreed upon are an amendment reducing the circulation of all banks with a capital exceeding $300,000 ten per cent., and another which provides that no bank shall have more than $1,000,000 circulation. There is a strong pressure from the National Banks for relief from taxation, which they unanimously assert has become so burdensome as to compel many of them to contemplate the alternative of a total abandonment of business, or a change to a private banking business.

THE TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

There is no doubt that the Government at any time would transfer JEFF. DAVIS to the jurisdiction of the District Court of Virginia, if a writ of *habeas corpus* should be issued to bring him before that tribunal.

GEN. MEADE'S INVESTIGATIONS INTO FENIAN AFFAIRS.

The inquiries made by Maj.-Gen. MEADE are as yet incomplete, but so far as they have gone they do not result in confirming the report that the Canadian or British forces crossed the boundary line, or that any of the Fenians have been killed by them, or that any prisoners were captured by them on the American side of the frontier.

THE FENIAN LEADERS TO BE INDICTED.

In reply to an inquiry of District-Attorney DART, at Pottsdam, N. Y., as to whether any of the subordinate officers and men of the Fenian prisoners should be indicted, the Attorney-General telegraphed instructions to-day to indict the leaders only, and to prosecute them for breach of the United States neutrality laws, with such diligence as would be consistent with the dignity of the United States.

INVALID PENSIONS.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions are preparing a bill, which will soon be reported, giving to the widow of the soldier or sailor, in addition to her present pension, $2 a month for each of her children. This pension will require an appropriation of $6,000,000.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The Senate Committee on Commerce have agreed to report in favor of the Niagara Ship Canal with Senator MORGAN'S proviso, requiring the consent of the State of New-York.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Bankrupt Bill will be called up in the Senate probably to-morrow, and there is reason to believe that it will be passed about in the form it passed the House.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal Revenue receipts for the fiscal year ending June 13, 1866, will reach in the aggregate not less than $310,000,000. From customs they will reach $170,000,000, and from miscellaneous sources $25,000,000, making the aggregate gross receipts for the fiscal year at least $500,000,000.

THE DISTINGUISHED SWISS ARTIST, FRANK BUCHSER.

The following is a translation of a communication dated Berne, April 3 last, addressed to the Secretary of State:

MR. SEWARD: Allow me, as former President of the Swiss Republic, which has ever cherished the warmest sympathy for your country's cause, to recommend the bearer of these few lines, Mr. FRANK BUCHSER, to your kind consideration. He is a Swiss who has been encouraged by some of his countrymen to visit America for the purpose of painting some of your most remarkable men and wonderful landscapes, to be taken back to his native country.

With great consideration,
KUMPFI,
Ex-President of the Swiss Confederation.

BERNE, April 21, 1866.

MR. SECRETARY: Switzerland has attentively watched the mighty contest in the United States, and now greets with great joy the victories of the Union. The names of the great statesmen and warriors, to whom the triumph is due, are as well known and as much honored here as in the United States.

These circumstances suggested the idea to one of our artists to collect these figures and scenes in one group, to form a large historical painting, to decorate our Hall of Representatives.

The painter selected, Mr. BUCHSER, of Soleco, goes to America to compose the picture. He is an artist of great celebrity, and I take the liberty of recommending him to your kind consideration.

I hope he will be welcome, and when his work is finished, we may truly say that the Republics of the Old and New World have a new bond of union.

I embrace the occasion, &c., yours truly.
H. DUOS, Councillor.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....TUESDAY, June 12.

PRINTING.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution for the printing of 4,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1866, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the House bill for the settlement of accounts of certain public officers. It prescribes the mode in which the accounts of disbursing officers of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be adjusted. It was passed.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. CHANDLER called up a bill appropriating money for the preservation, repair and completion of public works on the Pacific and Atlantic coast, on the lakes and at other points, which was passed.

PRINTING.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution for the printing of 50,000 copies of the reconstruction report for the use of the Senate.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Mr. CONNESS, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a joint resolution releasing the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from that part of their contract compelling them to touch at Honolulu, which was ordered to be printed.

PROTECTION OF THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Commerce, called up an act further to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam; to regulate the salaries of steamboat inspectors, and for other purposes. As amended by the Senate Committee it provides:

SECTION 1. That if any engineer or pilot, licensed in pursuance of law by any Inspector or Board of Inspectors, shall to the hindrance of commerce wrongfully or unreasonably refuse to serve as such on any steam vessel, as authorized by the terms of his license, or shall fail to deliver to the applicant for such services at the time of such refusal, if the same shall be demanded, a statement in writing signed by such engineer or pilot, of the reasons therefor, or if any pilot shall refuse to admit into the pilot-house with him any person or persons whom the captain or owners of any steamboat may desire to place there for the purpose of acquiring the knowledge of piloting, he shall forfeit and pay to the party aggrieved thereby the sum of $300, to be recovered in an action of debt founded on this statute; and thereupon, on such recovery, as well as on such refusal to give such statement in writing or to admit such persons into the pilot-house as aforesaid, his license shall be immediately revoked, upon the same proceedings as are provided by law in other cases of the revocation of such licenses.

SEC. 2. That when boilers are so arranged on a steamer that there is employed a water connecting pipe, through which water may pass from one boiler to another, there shall also be provided a similar steam connection, having an area of opening into each boiler of at least one round inch for every two square feet of effective heating surface contained in any one of the boilers so connected, half the flue and all other surface being computed as effective; and no boiler shall hereafter be allowed under the now rule established by law a greater working pressure than 120 pounds to the square inch.

SEC. 3. That one or more additional safety valves, of such dimensions and arrangement as shall be prescribed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors, shall be placed on the boilers of every steamer, and shall be loaded to pressure not exceeding two pounds above the working steam pressure allowed, and shall be secured by the Inspector against the interference of all persons engaged in the management of the vessel or her machinery; and the alloyed metals now required by law to be placed in or upon the flues of boilers shall be fusible as now required by law, and at a temperature not exceeding 445 degrees of the Fahrenheit thermometer, and a good and reliable water-guage and a full set of guage-cocks shall be provided for each boiler, whether connected or otherwise.

SEC. 4. That no steamboat boiler hereafter built to which the heat is applied on the outside of the shell, shall be constructed of plates of more than three-tenths of an inch in thickness, the ends or heads of boilers only excepted, and every steamboat boiler hereafter built, if employed on rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, or their tributaries, shall have not less than three inches of clear space for water between and around its internal flues, and steamers hereafter built which shall employ four or more boilers set in a battery, shall have the same divided in such a manner that one-half, as nearly as may be of the number of boilers employed, will act independently of the other half, so far as relates to the water connection, but the steam from all the boilers may be connected, as provided by this act.

SEC. 5. That cotton, hemp, hay, straw or other easily-ignitable commodity, shall not be carried on the decks or guards of any steamer carrying passengers, except on ferry-boats crossing rivers, and then only on the stems of such boats, unless the same shall be protected by a complete or suitable covering of canvas or other proper material to prevent ignition from sparks, under a penalty of $100 for each offence; nor shall coal oil or crude petroleum be hereafter carried on such steamers, except on the decks or guards thereof, or in open holds where a free circulation of air is secured, and at such distance from the furnaces or fires as may be prescribed by any Supervisors, Inspectors, or any local Board of Inspectors.

SEC. 6. That barges carrying passengers while in tow of a steamer shall be subject to the provisions of the act for the preservation of the passengers so far as relates to fire buckets, axes and life-preservers. For a violation of this section the penalty shall be one hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. That steamers used as freight boats shall be subject to the same inspection and requirements as provided for ferry, tug and canal boats by an act relating to steamboats, approved the 8th day of June, 1864, and to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. That if any person connected as a member or otherwise with any association of steamboat pilots, engineers, masters or owners, shall accept or attempt to exercise the functions of the office of steamboat inspector, it shall be a misdemeanor, for which he shall forfeit his office, and shall be further subject to a penalty of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 9. That all persons navigating the bars, inlets, rivers, harbors and other waters of the United States, except vessels subject to the jurisdiction of a foreign Power, and engaged in foreign trade and not owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, shall be subject to the navigation laws of the United States; and all vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam and navigating as aforesaid, shall also be subject to all rules and regulations consistent therewith, established for the government of steam vessels in passing as provided in the 29th section of an act relating to steam vessels, approved the 30th day of August, 1852, and every sea-going steam vessel now subject or hereby made subject to the navigation laws of the United States and to the rules and regulations aforesaid, shall, when under way, except upon the high seas, be under the control and direction of pilots licensed by the inspectors of steam vessels, vessels of other countries and public vessels of the United States only excepted.

SEC. 10. That all sea-going vessels carrying passengers and those navigating any of the northern or north-western lakes shall have the lifeboats required by law provided with suitable boat-disengaging apparatus so arranged as to allow such boats to be safely launched with their complements of passengers when under speed or otherwise, and so as to allow such disengaging apparatus to be operated by one person disengaging both ends of the boat simultaneously from the tackles by which it may be lowered to the water.

SEC. 11. That the provision for a foremast head-light for steamships in an act entitled "An act fixing certain rules and regulations for preventing collisions on the water," approved the 29th day of April, 1864, shall not be construed to apply to other than ocean steamers and steamers carrying sail. All coasting steamers, and those navigating bays, lakes or other inland waters, other than ferry-boats, shall carry the red and green lights, as prescribed for ocean-going steamers, and in addition thereto a central range of two white lights—the after light being carried at an elevation of at least fifteen feet above the light at the head of the vessel, the head of the light to be so constructed as to show a good light through twenty points of the compass, namely: from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side of the vessel, and the after light to show all around the horizon.

Sections 12 and 13 define the salaries of local inspectors in the different districts.

SEC. 14. That the supervisors and local and assistant inspectors of steamboats shall execute proper bonds, in such form and upon such conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and subject to his approval conditions for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices, and the payment in the manner provided by law of all moneys that may be received by them.

The bill, as amended, was passed. It goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

At 1 o'clock the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government, for the year ending June 30, 1867, was taken up. It is a bill of fifty-one pages, and provides for the salaries of officers in the different departments.

On the question of adopting an amendment placing $160,000 at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, to increase, at his discretion, the compensation of the clerks of his department,

Mr. WILSON said he was opposed to giving any such discretion to any man, and especially to the present Secretary of the Treasury. It would give that officer too much control over the men in his Department.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that the political course of the Secretary of the Treasury had not been very agreeable, perhaps, to Mr. WILSON and to a great many other Senators, but he knew the Secretary to be a faithful and competent public officer. The policy of the proposed amendment had been inaugurated under Mr. CHASE, and continued ever since.

Mr. HENDRICKS said there was nothing in the record of the Secretary of the Treasury to warrant Mr. WILSON'S expression of want of confidence in him. He believed him to be a capable and faithful officer. As a citizen of Indiana, he was proud of him. Political differences ought not to be allowed to prejudice the minds of Senators in such a matter.

After some debate, in which Messrs. HOWE, TRUMBULL and HOWARD took part, Mr. WILSON said, in reply to the remarks of Mr. HENDRICKS, that he had no desire to cast imputations upon the Secretary of the Treasury, but it was well known that he (the Secretary) had done a great many things of which the mass of the people through the country do not approve. He had appointed men to office without requiring the oath prescribed by law. There were great complaints against him for his course in the selling of gold. He (WILSON) had received a letter from an eminent merchant of New-York upon this subject. It was very well known that when others were in favor of coming down and recognizing the existence of Congress, he stood out defiantly and boldly in a speech which he (WILSON) would not undertake to characterize. He had gone beyond the President himself in maintaining a policy that ninety-nine out of every hundred citizens were opposed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN said it was in bad taste for men to turn questions of business into political attacks. It was in bad taste also to attack absent men. He (FESSENDEN) did not agree with the Secretary in his speech, and thought the speech was in bad taste. He believed it showed nothing so much as that the Secretary was not in the habit of making speeches, and hardly knew just where he was going when he commenced.

Mr. GRIMES said it was a prepared speech. He (Mr. GRIMES) was there and heard it, and he noticed that the Secretary recalled several sentences and repeated them, just as men do when they are delivering prepared speeches.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he sometimes recalled sentences, yet he never made prepared speeches. It only showed the jaundiced eye with which Mr. GRIMES viewed everything done by the Secretary of the Treasury. It was true, the Secretary indorsed the President's policy, and he (Mr. FESSENDEN) did not. He was sure, however, of the honest intentions and capacity of the Secretary. As for the pending amendment, if it was a bad principle, he (Mr. FESSENDEN) was more responsible for it than any other man.

Mr. GRIMES said he did not see the propriety of talking of the bad taste of assailing absent men. Did not the Secretary of the Treasury assail Congress in its absence on the evening of his serenade speech? He had good reasons for refusing to give the discretionary power asked for to the Secretary, and it was well known what they were.

Mr. GRIMES then reviewed certain recent acts of Mr. MCCULLOUGH, the appointment of men who could not take the oath, the late sale of gold, &c.

Mr. CONNESS, in a few remarks, characterized the persons who recently serenaded the Cabinet as wandering minstrels, political scrubs, political *fungi*, miserable dependants, &c.

Mr. SHERMAN explained the causes which induced the Committee on Finance to report the pending amendment.

The amendment was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Conness, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Van Winkle, Williams, Yates—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Grimes, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Nye, Poland, Ramsey, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson—17.

The amendment agreed to is in the following language:

For compensation of temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, and for additional compensation to officers and clerks in the same Department, $160,000; provided that the temporary clerks herein provided for may be classified according to the character of their services, and that the Secretary of the Treasury may award such additional compensation as may be in his judgment just, and may be required by the public service, and so much of the said Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government, approved March 3, 1865, as forbids the Secretary of the Treasury to award any such additional compensation after the 1st of July, 1865, is hereby repealed; provided further, that out of the appropriation of $250,000 made by said Act for compensation to temporary clerks in the Treasury Department and for additional compensation to clerks in the same department, there shall be paid to each person therein appointed by the Secretary as a clerk or counter, who shall have served in such capacity for one year previous to the passage of this Act, and whose pay amounts to less than $1,000 per annum, the sum of $100.

THE TAX ON WHOLESALE BROKERS.

Mr. JOHNSON submitted a petition from importing merchants of the City of Baltimore, praying for exemption of internal taxation levied upon sales of wholesale brokers in cases where a tax has already been paid by wholesale dealers as such. The petition showed the custom in the principal importing cities, especially among importers of coffee, sugar, &c., of employing commercial brokers who pay a license fee. Thus two taxes are levied upon what is essentially one business operation. It is signed by F. W. Benne & Sons, Sterling & Shrews, H. H. Whitridge, Fisher, Pevo & Co., Thomas Peine, Stewart & Reid, Jos. C. Gates & Co. and W. H. Perot. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS IN MEXICO.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered a resolution calling upon the President for any information in his possession relative to the departure of Austrian troops for Mexico, and asked its immediate consideration.

Mr. FESSENDEN objected and the resolution goes over.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL (CONTINUED).

The consideration of the Appropriation Bill was resumed. The Committee of Finance recommend the striking out of the following proviso, in the following clause: "For necessary expenses in carrying into effect the several acts of Congress, authorizing loans and the issue of Treasury notes, $2,000,000; provided that no further expenditures shall be made for the experimental system of hydrostatic printing by the Treasury Department, until such experiments shall have been definitely authorized by law and a distinct appropriation made therefor."

The amendment was agreed to.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on the joint resolution, relative to appointments at West Point, made a report, which was agreed to.

Pending the consideration of the Appropriation Bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Commerce, asked leave to report back, with amendments, the Senate bill to regulate the transportation of nitro-glycerine or glinoin oil.

Mr. JENCKES objected.

CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. RAYMOND the Committee on Appropriations was discharged from the consideration of the resolutions of the New-York Legislature, relative to the payment of the militia of 1812, and of the claim of GEORGE COLTINGHAM, and they were referred to the Committee on Claims.

BOUNTIES TO COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with amendments, the Senate joint resolution in regard to bounties to colored soldiers, and bounties, pensions and allowances to their heirs.

The amendments were agreed to, and the joint resolution, as amended, was passed.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. MCRUER offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay to JOHN ROWLAND $2,100 for flour furnished to the Indians.

CALIFORNIA.

Mr. BIDWELL introduced a bill granting land to the State of California, to aid in the construction of a certain wagon road for military and postal purposes, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

MARRIAGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HART, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill for legalizing marriages in the District, which was read three times and passed. It provides that all colored persons in the District who, previous to their actual emancipation, had undertaken and agreed to occupy the relation of husband and wife, and who recognized that relation as still existing, whether the rites of marriage had been celebrated between them or not, shall be deemed husband and wife, and their children shall be held to be legitimate.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. DELANO introduced a bill amendatory of the Naval Appropriation Bill of this session. He explained that a section of that bill, repealing a section of the act of 1835, had the effect of increasing the pay of navy officers from 20 to 33 per cent., equal to $1,300,000 annually, and said that neither House had had any idea of doing anything of the kind. If the pay of navy officers ought to be increased it should be done openly and knowingly.

Mr. LE BLOND and Mr. PIKE objecting to its consideration now, the bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

FLORIDA.

Mr. NIBLACK presented a memorial and resolution of the General Assembly of Florida relative to a direct tax, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PENSIONS.

Mr. ECKLEY offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, for a pension to the widow of Lieut.-Col. JAMES M. SHANE, who was killed at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia.

RAILROAD GRANTS.

Mr. LONGYEAR asked and obtained unanimous consent to report the Senate bill to extend the time for the reversion to the United States of the lands granted by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Amboy, by Hillsdale and Lansing, to some point on or near Traver's Bay, in the State of Michigan.

Mr. DRIGGS thereupon reported the same, with a substitute, which extended the time of construction for seven years.

Mr. FERRY opposed the substitute.

The substitute was adopted, and the bill, as amended, passed.

RAILROADS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. MCCULLOUGH, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to authorize the extension, construction and use, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, of a railroad from between Knoxville and the Monocacy Junction into and within the District of Columbia.

After some debate by Messrs. MCCULLOUGH, FRANCIS, THOMAS, SCHENCK, LEBLOND, GARFIELD, and RANDALL, of Pennsylvania,

The bill was read a third time and passed.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Mr. COFFROTH, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill granting a pension to ABIGAIL RYAN, widow of a sergeant of the Seventeenth West Virginia Volunteers, which was read three times and passed.

CLAIMS.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE introduced a bill for the relief of certain companies of Michigan militia, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CANAL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to incorporate the District of Columbia Canal and Sewerage Company.

Mr. FRANCIS THOMAS addressed the House in opposition to the bill.

The debate was continued by Messrs. COBB, DAVIS and WALKER, after which Mr. FRANCIS THOMAS moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The vote on the motion was 62 to 62.

The Speaker voted in the negative and the motion was lost.

The bill was then recommitted to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Conference Committee, on the joint resolution relative to appointments to the Military Academy, made a report which was agreed to.

The House then, at 4 o'clock adjourned.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 12.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals, for Wednesday, June 13: Nos—10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20.

In the FERRIS and FRIERY, and GONZALES and SALVADOR, criminal cases, the convictions are affirmed.

Assassination in the Anthracite Coal Region.

Few people not personally acquainted with the coal mining County of Schuylkill, in Pennsylvania, can have any idea of the reign of terror which has for some time prevailed there in consequence of numerous assassinations. All lovers of law and order, all Christian men, of whatever denomination or party, have the deepest detestation of those abhorrent atrocities, as have the gentlemen of the Press generally. How far some newspaper people in that region participate in that humane, righteous feeling, may be inferred from the following extract from the leading article of the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of the 26th of last month. In connection with some inculpatory strictures on Secretary SEWARD'S political course, it thus speaks of the cowardly, horrible attempt to murder him on his sick bed:

> "It would have been better if the assassins poignard that a year since struck at his life had accomplished its work!"

Surely the writer of this must be counting the approbation of the "Molly Maguire" thugs of his district, in using such language.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the office of Messrs. SHUBETTE, KANE & Co., American Bankers, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from May 20 to June 1:

W. Pembroke Fetridge, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Lyon, Mrs. Capt. Steubell, D. McDougal, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hearn, A. W. Hearn, G. S. Partridge, Jr., H. H. Alden, W. H. Heydecker, Thomas Smull, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Stanton, J. H. Harbeck, Jr., Mrs. W. H. Harbeck, Miss Harbeck, Miss Evie Harbeck, Mr. Alfred Lockwood, Henry Olmsted, C. W. May, Mr. Strickland, H. Claflin, G. H. Gillett, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. Cipriant, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Downing—New-York; Hon. Millard Fillmore and wife, Buffalo; Mr. H. E. Russell and family, Connecticut; J. B. Haggin and family, San Francisco.

QUARANTINE.

Mass Meeting at Richmond Village, Staten Island.

Richmond County to Fight in the Courts and at the Polls.

Speeches by Dr. David A. Edgar, Messrs. Nathaniel J. Wyeth, N. D. Ellingwood, Prentiss, Douglass, and Dr. Walser.

When it was first reported that the people of Richmond proposed to hold a mass meeting in opposition to the establishing of a quarantine at Seguine's Point, dame rumor had it that the meeting was to take place at Prince's Bay, either on or near the site of the dilapidated candle factory which has been taken and is to be held by the Metropolitan Police. This meant riot. Inquiry, however, among the Islanders set New-Yorkers—and particularly the Metropolitan Board of Health—right as to the place at which the people intended to assemble; but inquiry did not, until yesterday afternoon, quite dispel the illusion of rioting and incendiarism; for until the multitude had gathered and taken counsel from their chosen orators, there was on every hand open threatening of the destruction of the Seguine's Point buildings by fire.

It was suggested that the political managers who were supposed to be behind the curtain in this indignation movement, might contrive to get the mass of the country's male population together in Richmond Village, the county seat, and that having succeeded in making an imposing demonstration, the managers' mouthpieces might, aided by bad gin and worse inflammatory declamation, find a thousand dare-devils to accompany them to the quarantine at midnight, and there throw themselves upon the little band of policemen who are such unwelcome visitors on Staten Island. But this suggestion was scouted by intelligent men who knew the islanders, it being, in their opinion, impossible to find a thousand incendiaries there. In proof, they bade doubters look at the

POPULATION OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

The total population of Richmond County in 1866 was 25,492, and of the inhabitants 16,270 were native whites, 540 native blacks, 107 native mulattoes, 8,563 foreign-born whites, and 12 foreign-born blacks and mulattoes. The population by towns was as follows:

Towns.	—White.— Males.	Females.	—Colored.— Males.	Females.	Total.
Castleton	3,398	3,321	36	23	6,778
Middletown	2,952	3,072	93	126	6,248
Northfield	2,330	2,437	31	43	4,841
Southfield	1,720	1,875	28	22	3,645
Westfield	1,836	1,892	124	133	3,985
Total	12,236	12,597	312	347	25,492

There has been no considerable addition to the population since 1860; and if there are not more than 13,000 male inhabitants, more than half of whom are not of fighting age, it would seem difficult to get from this sparse population—a population mainly composed of industrious farmers, mechanics and laborers—a gang of ruffians large enough to think of a hostile encounter with the Police. Happily,

THE MEETING, YESTERDAY,

revealed another kind of contest which is contemplated by our disaffected neighbors down the Bay; and moreover, observations which were taken yesterday in the villages, particularly along the north shore, prove that the people are not unanimously hostile to the occupation of Seguine's Point by the Police and Quarantine, Emigration, and Health Commissioners. At the Upper Quarantine Landing, everybody knew that a meeting was to be held in the Richmond Village Court-house, but as late as 1 o'clock nobody was preparing to attend, and nobody seemed in the least interested. At New-Brighton, on hour later, not a single poster announcing the event was to be seen, the tradesmen having torn down the few which the bill-posters had left in their shops. At Port Richmond, at 3 o'clock, nobody appeared to be going to the meeting, and nobody was at all alarmed, the philosophical view of the case being generally accepted—namely, that quarantine hospitals at Seguine's Point could not be more dangerous to the North Shore than to New-York City.

At about 4 o'clock coaches and gigs, carts and chaises began to flock into the pleasant inland village of Richmond, and by 5 o'clock Court-house-square had assumed a Broadway aspect. It was noted that the travelers were mainly from the east, west and south. Only one solitary banner was borne into the village, and that was from one of the east shore villages, where so many threats have been made. It was as follows:

> The Voice of 30,000 People:
> No Cholera Hospital on
> Staten Island.
> Peaceably if we can ; forcibly
> if we must.

It was near 6 o'clock when Mr. Cornelius C. Ellis called the meeting to order, and nominated Dr. David A. Edgar as Chairman. Dr. Edgar, who on appearing in the vestibule of the Court-house, was greeted with applause, presumed that the multitude desired no explanation of the object of the meeting, and therefore, without further preliminary remark asked the meeting to nominate its Secretaries. Ex-Alderman John L. Douglass, formerly of Brooklyn, and Mr. Samuel Barton, having been chosen Secretaries, Mr. Douglass read the following list of

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Col. R. Nixon, F. P. Lovegrove, James Guion, Dr. M. Post, I. H. Jessup, S. Seguine, Max Maretzek, J. J. Stephens, William Forman, J. Simonson, J. H. Trowbridge, N. B. Laban, J. S. Westervelt, H. Corsen, George N. Root, Thomas Sampson, L. D. Comean, N. D. Ellingwood, Jacob Vanderbilt, Daniel Hitchcock, E. Bunker, A. Janeway, T. T. Gill, D. Lowe, D. Bruce, D. P. Lord, E. Monroe, F. G. Shaw, Capt. A. Latourette, J. J. Crook, J. Houseman, J. Decker, H. Faris, J. Bennett, J. Thompson, H. S. Seguine, J. J. Wynant, H. Britton, R. W. Cameron, L. Huffer, J. Green, Wm. Spafford, Louis Jey, J. DeJouge, Ernest Fiedler, J. McCullough, S. Gilpin, G. Wright, J. Henderson, C. C. Henry Miller, C. Van Name, George Jewett, S. B. P. Higgins, J. S. McCullough, Dwight Townsend, R. Christie, W. F. Terry, F. Perkins, Wm. Fellowes, B. P. Wynant, S. H. Frost, S. W. Benedict, Erastus Brooks, G. A. Cole, W. Corey, M. McLean, J. Easterbrook, T. Childs, A. J. Wood, A. Ellis, J. Johnson, S. L. Hoff, W. H. Rutan, David Johne, Capt. C. C. Ellis, O. A. Wood, D. S. Clawsen, D. Bogart.

These having been indorsed as officers of the meeting, Mr. Douglass read and the audience adopted with cheers, the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS:

Whereas, By an act of the Legislature, passed in April, 1866, provision was made for the erection of suitable buildings on the west bank of the Lower Bay, for the reception of persons sick with infectious or contagious disease, and for quarantine purposes; and,

Whereas, For the better protection of the inhabitants of Richmond County the Legislature expressly provided that the buildings to be constructed for the sick and for Quarantine purposes should not be erected within the distance of one mile and a half of Staten Island; and

Whereas, The Metropolitan Board of Health, or others pretending to have authority so to do, have recently taken forcible possession of a portion of Staten Island with the intention of constructing buildings for the reception of persons arriving at the Port of New-York in ships infected with disease and for quarantine purposes; and

Whereas, The conduct of the said Board of Health in so establishing a Quarantine on Staten Island is in defiance of law and of great injury to the persons and property of the residents; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we will use all peaceable means within our power to resist the present and all future attempts which may be made to violate that protection to our persons and property which the law affords, and we call upon all our citizens to abstain from any and all unlawful attempts to redress grievances, relying upon the law implicitly for protection; and to that end, it is further

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to consist of five members from each town, with power to carry out the objects and provisions of this meeting.

THE SPEECHES.

After the reading of these temperate resolutions, the Chairman introduced Mr. Nathaniel J. Wyeth, who said that the subject of the Quarantine is one of vital importance, inasmuch as it involved the lives, liberty and property of the people of Richmond County. He asked by what authority the Board of Health had placed an institution of this kind on Staten Island. He knew no law sanctioning this proceeding. The only existing law concerning a quarantine on or near the island is that which was enacted in April last, at the heel of the session of the Legislature, and that law distinctly required that no quarantine should be placed within a mile and a half of the shores of Staten Island. The act of 1863 expressly said that the State should sell every foot of land on Staten Island, save about four acres at the upper landing, and the very few roods of land now used for a burial ground; and the act of April, 1866, expressly mentions floating hospitals, warehouses and other buildings, not on Staten Island, about a mile and a half from its shores. Furthermore, the act authorizes and directs the Commissioners of Quarantine to sell the Seguine's Point and other property, with the exceptions mentioned. It is also directed that the Quarantine Commissioners shall hold daily meetings. Almost the last act of the late Legislature was that which ordered the Commissioners of Quarantine, as as soon as might be practicable, to proceed to provide floating hospitals, warehouses, docks, piers and anchorage, at West Bank. The speaker read from the last report of the Quarantine Commissioners, to show that notwithstanding cholera is the most fearful disease which we may have to dread, yet the Legislature had legislated most loosely in regard to it. The counsel of the Quarantine Commission has expressed to the Attorney-General of the United States the opinion that the removal of Quarantine from the island into the Lower Bay is an imperative necessity. The Health Officer of the port has concurred in this opinion. So, therefore, Staten Island has the attorney of the Quarantine Commission and the Health Officer of the Port with it in the opinion that the island is not the place for a quarantine. They have said that the State owns Seguine's Point or the Wolfe Farm. The speaker had not searched the records, but he would take Dr. Swinburne's word, that the State has not taken its own lands, Judge Bosworth to the contrary notwithstanding. [Voices—"The State does not own the land or the buildings."] If the Board of Health can place a Quarantine on any land belonging to the State, they can reoccupy the old grounds at Tompkinsville, or build on any State property up the North River. Is it necessary that Staten Island shall be blasted as she has been by sixty-five years of endurance? The Speaker had been told that only well passengers are to be landed at Seguine's Point; but if the Board of Health would point out the authority for landing well passengers, he would show that they would plant the whole thing there. What is the remedy? Not in violence. Staten Island has the law on her side. The injunction must be respected. We are told that this is but a temporary matter; but let us see. In 1857 an act was passed for the removal of quarantine, and yet we have been nine years under quarantine: and unless you act, we shall have the nuisance here until we are gray. An eminent United States engineer has reported that Government can build a proper quarantine on West Bank. The speaker did not urge the selection of that point; but he insisted upon the Health Board's going off the island.

Mr. N. D. Ellingwood said it was in 1858 he met his fellow citizens on this identical question. The population of Richmond County were humble suppliants then; and sordid interests interposed and rendered their petitions vain; but subsequent events wrought out their prayer and effected the temporary removal of the Quarantine. We now have the law on our side, and a temporary injunction from Judge Barnard, a cautious and sagacious jurist, who has given the laws a careful and scrutinizing examination, and after two weeks he is to give argument to show cause why the injunction should not be perpetual. The Judge thought that the injunction should be temporary, to enable the Health Board to show whether sick passengers are to be landed, and whether there is to be danger of cholera infection. The speaker insisted that these persons cannot be landed at Seguine's Point without spreading contagion throughout the island. He doubted not that every citizen of the county would hospitably throw open his doors to the passengers in the Bay, if it could be done without danger to the community. If Judge Barnard should hold that the landing could be made with safety, then any citizen of the county can go before the Grand Assize, and complain of the institution as a nuisance; and if they shall present it as such, the speaker, as one of the Sheriff's *posse*, will then legally aid in pulling the buildings down. Staten Island should not be made a charnel house for the accommodation of the merchant princes of New-York. In closing, Mr. Ellingwood bade his neighbors bide their time, confident of ultimate victory in getting the Quarantine buildings of the Island by proper course of law.

Mr. Prentiss, from the North Shore, sympathised with his fellow-citizens of the South Shore, and he assured them that the interests of all Staten Island and New-York City are identical. The State, in all legislation, had taken this view, and if the audience would scan the legislative acts respecting Quarantine during the past decade, they would discover this truth.

It has manifestly been intended that quarantine shall not be erected within a mile of our shores, yet we have the thing thrust upon us. Why is this? There might be peculiar circumstances under which the gentlemen of the Commission had acted, but he saw no color of law for their procedure. If the disease can be communicated, on the breeze or on the tide, then any quarantine on or near Staten Island is dangerous to New-York as well. Mr. Prentiss therefore demanded, if there is any necessity of quarantining immigrants, then why put a hospital anywhere near New-York Bay, and then quarrel about the particular point on which it should be placed? Why not put the buildings on Fire Island, Barren Island, or Montauk Point? If there were no other point to be found, he would vote to surrender Staten Island. That no place had been found elsewhere was proof that somebody had erred; but he would not assert that that somebody was a member from Richmond County. Concluding, the speaker advised his hearers to see to it that the right legislators are elected to the next Legislature, and he doubted not that the State would protect Staten Island in all her rights.

Mr. Douglass remarked that the work of the meeting had been commenced in good faith and in earnest, and if anybody wanted proof of Richmond County energy when she puts her shoulders to the wheel, let that person behold her history during the late war. He believed that the laws had been violated by the Metropolitan Board of Health in planting a pest-house at Seguine's Point and he advised an appeal to the Governor to call out the military force of the State to execute the law forbidding the erection of quarantine edifices anywhere within a mile and a half of the shores of the island. Urging upon his hearers the necessity of sustaining the Richmond County Anti-Quarantine Executive and and Finance Committee, the speaker proposed that the following-named gentlemen constitute

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Westfield—Capt. C. C. Ellis, Max Maretzek, Isaac K. Jessup, Capt. J. H. Trowbridge, Samuel H. Frost.

Northfield—N. J. Wyeth, Jesse O. Dissosway, Edward Unkhart, C. C. Jones, John W. Simonson.

Southfield.—D. D. L. Clawson, Dr. Ephraum, Clark, Dwight Townsend, A. F. Ockerhausen, Chas. Robbins.

Castleton.—Francis G. Shaw, Erastus Brooks, Hiram A. Dixon, John C. Green, Jos. A. Dean.

Middletown.—Capin Jacob Vanderbilt, Thos. Eakin, Jeremiah Simonsen, Peter S. Wandall, Dr. Geo. N. Richardson.

The Committee having been unanimously elected, Dr. Walser was called to the stand, and a few moments thereafter, the last moment of time having expired, the meeting was dissolved with cheers for its Executive Committee, and the representatives of the Press hurried off to the last inward train from Bergen Point across the Kills, seven miles distant.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The Texas Cotton Crop—The Levees—The Captive Southerners in Mexico.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, June 12.

Cotton higher; sales 3,500 bales low middling 36c.@38c. Receipts to-day 80 bales; receipts for four days 2,334 bales against 3,720 bales for corresponding time last week; stock 121,791. Sterling 53@55. Freights on cotton to New-York, ⅜c.; to Liverpool, ⅜d.; to Havre, 1c. New-York Exchange ⅛@¼ premium.

The new Board of Brokers convened here to day, and is a complete success.

The Texans are subscribing a Davis Defence Fund.

The Texas upland cotton crop is promising. The lower lands are overflowed, and nothing is expected. Corn planted on harvested wheat land is excellent.

The St. Louis reply to the levee memorial gives satisfaction. The entire Mississippi Valley is soliciting national aid to strengthen the levees.

The Confederates captured in Mexico had settled on the Church confiscated coffee plantations. The Liberals claim them as prisoners taken in the interior. The captors promise to release the old men, but put the young men in the Liberal army. Col. Bland, of Missouri, will be released, having a family. Two nephews and a son of Gen Price were captured.

Gen. Shelby is engaged in cotton and cane planting lower down the valley, and will make a large crop. He has a contract for transporting railroad material. The work on the Vera Cruz Railroad has been stopped for want of funds to pay the hands.

The *Evening Star* leaves this evening for New-York.

Opening of the Extra Session of the State Senate.

Albany, Tuesday, June 12.

The Senate convened at 12 o'clock. The proclamation of the Governor, calling the extra session for the trial of charges preferred against the Judge of Oneida County, was read. The Clerk called the roll and twenty-four Senators were found to be present.

Mr. Folger moved the appointment of a committee on rules.

Mr. Williams moved to refer the subject to the Judiciary Committee, which was agreed to.

A recess until 4 P. M. was taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The report of the Committee on Rules was adopted. C. B. Sedgwick and Mr. Hunt appeared as the counsel for the prosecution, and Ira Shaffer and Henry Smith for the defence. Judge Smith, the accused, was present in person. The defence raised the question that the Governor's message transmitting the charges was not within the meaning of the Constitution, inasmuch as it did not recommend the removal of the accused. The point was overruled by the Senate. Mr. Shaffer stated that he should raise another question in connection with the message, and asked for an adjournment, which was agreed to.

Henry J. Batcheldor, of Boston, Missing.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 12.

A reward of $1,000 has been offered for information of Henry J. Batcheldor, of Boston, who has been missing since the 29th ult., when he left the Eagle Hotel in this city, and, it is feared, has been foully dealt with. He was about forty years of age, five feet nine inches in height, slender built, black curly hair and moustache, and dark complexion. He had on his person about $100, gold watch and diamond ring. The reward will be paid for information if the missing man is found living, or for his remains if dead, by Benjamin Franklin, Chief of the Philadelphia Detective Police.

Rev. Dr. Bullock and the Presbyterian General Assembly.

Baltimore, Tuesday, June 12.

Rev. Dr. Bullock, of the Old School Presbyterian Church, delivered an address to his congregation to-night, in which he reviewed the recent action of the General Assembly with regard to the Louisville Presbytery, sharply condemning the same, and announcing his intention of withdrawing from the said General Assembly. Mr. Bullock is a brother-in-law of John C. Breckinridge. The congregation are to vote to-morrow night to decide whether they will go with their pastor or not.

Fire at South Ashburnham, Mass.

Fitchburg, Mass., Tuesday, June 12.

The passenger depot and wood-shed adjoining, belonging to the Vermont and Massachusett Railroad Company at South Ashburnham, Mass., was entirely consumed by fire this forenoon. The furniture was saved in a damaged condition. It is supposed that the fire took from a locomotive while it was passing the shed.

Fire at Lansingburgh.

Troy, Tuesday, June 12.

The main, and one other of the Fair ground buildings at Batestown, in Lansingburgh were burnt between 8 and 9 o'clock this evening. Insured for $2,000—two-thirds of their value. No doubt the fire was the work of an incendiary.

FENIANISM.

The Captured Fenian Arms at Ogdensburgh—Movements of O'Neil.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Ogdensburgh, Tuesday, June 12—10 P. M.

Some fears were entertained here last night that in the absence of the troops an attempt would be made to rescue the arms seized from the Fenians, but before leaving, Col. Vogdes took the precaution to order in a detachment, numbering about sixty men, stationed at De Kalb Junction. In the absence of any train, they were ordered to march, and arrived here at 10 P. M. Their presence rendered any attempt to recover the guns by the Fenians a foolhardy venture.

Another large lot of Springfield rifles, seized at Potsdam, was brought here by the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad this P. M. and stored in the arsenal.

The quantity of war material seized from the Fenians and stored is sufficient to arm and equip a considerable army, and comprises Austrian rifles, Springfield rifles, Spencer's sixteen-shooters, swords, sabres, &c.

Brig.-Gen. John O'Neill spent Sunday in this place in consultation with leading Fenians. Any report that locates the hero of Ridgeway at any other point on that day is erroneous.

The arms seized by the United States troops at Brasher on Sunday morning, and rescued by the Fenians Sunday night, were followed for three days by a detachment of troops from De Kalb Junction, who came up with the train on Saturday, but they were not strong enough to cope with the Fenian guard who accompanied the wagons. They were reinforced from Potsdam and captured the material and took it to Brasher Station, where they left it in charge of eleven men. In the night these men were overpowered and the guns recaptured. All attempts on the part of the Government to trace out their place of secretion up to this time have been fruitless.

Two citizens of this place, who visited Prescott yesterday, were suspected by the officials there and barely succeeded in getting away without being arrested. An American now has no safety in Canada, and cannot cross over or pass through without suffering the most galling indignities.

Affairs at Malone—The Fright in Canada—Movements of Gen. Meade.

Malone, N. Y., Tuesday, June 12.

Our village now has the appearance of an important military town. Ten companies of United States Infantry are here, a part of whom have pitched their tents in the very centre of the town. Last night four companies marched to Constables, six miles north of here, to capture some munitions of war, which, it was reported, the Fenians had seized there. They did not succeed in finding any and returned this morning. The invading army is disheartened; the men are leaving for their homes by every train. They have succeeded in giving our neighbor over the border a magnificent scare. We are informed by a gentlemen direct from Canada, that but one family remains between Front River and Huntington, a distance of over twenty miles. The others have all been frightened away.

The examination of officers under arrest commenced to-day, and is now progressing.

Gen. Mead and Staff have just arrived on a special train from St. Albans. They will remain here till to-morrow.

All quiet on the Salmon.

Movement of the C. O. I. R.

Richmond, Va., Tuesday, June 12.

Mr. Stephens arrived from Washington this afternoon, and is stopping at the Exchange Hotel. He will spend a few days in Richmond and Petersburgh, and then return to New-York. His presence not being generally known, has not yet caused any commotion among the Fenians.

A General Order on Fenian Affairs.

Ogdensburgh, N. Y., Monday, June 11.

The following General Order has just been promulgated:

Headquarters, District of St. Lawrence,
Ogdensburgh, June 11, 1866.

General Orders No. 3.—The following instructions, based on the recent proclamation of the President of the United States, and orders from Maj.-Gen. Meade, commanding the Military District of the Atlantic, are furnished for the information of officers commanding at Rome, Watertown, Ogdensburgh, De-Kalb Junction, Potsdam Junction, and intermediate points:

All trains passing through the stations mentioned above will be carefully inspected, and any Fenians or munitions of war moving further toward the frontier will be halted, the stores seized and the Fenians not permitted to continue in that direction.

At all points occupied by United States troops any prominent Fenian agitators, leaders or agents, or individuals disregarding the recent proclamation, or designing to violate the neutrality laws will be arrested.

Officers commanding at different points will confer with railroad and telegraph agents or operators, and forbid them on pain of having their offices closed from conveying Fenians or munitions of war intended for them, or transmitting to them any communications either in cipher or otherwise.

Maj. S. S. Elder, Captain of the First Artillery, commanding at Rome, will send in each passenger train a reliable man, commissioned officer or soldier, who will go as far as Watertown, reporting there to the commanding officer, and to Maj. Elder, on his return, any information respecting the passage of the Fenians or their stores on the trains, ascertaining, if possible, the name of the car and conductor.

Col. Slemmer, at Watertown, will send a similar guard, with corresponding orders, as far as Potsdam Junction.

Trains having Fenians and munitions on board will not be allowed to proceed until they are removed, and sufficient guarantee is given that such men or munitions will not be again taken on board.

Any conductor or other individuals employed by railroad companies conniving at the violation of these orders will not be allowed to proceed further with the train, but will be held as giving aid and comfort to the Fenians.

Commanding officers at stations will telegraph immediately to the headquarters any arrests or seizures that may be made, and will send any other information which may come into their possession concerning the movements of the Fenians.

All captured property will be sent with a suitable guard to this place. By order of Col. VOGDES.

(Signed,) J. P. SANGER, A. A. G.,
First Lieutenant First Artillery,
and Brevet Captain U. S. Army.

Examination of "President" Roberts—New-York Reporters on the Witness-Stand—Nothing New Elicited—Roberts Tired of Jail Life, and Gives His Parole.

The examination in the case of the United States against William R. Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, was continued yesterday before Commissioner Betts. The Court-room was filled with the Celtic admirers of the defendant, and when he made his appearance a noisy demonstration followed, which caused the Commissioner to remark that on its repetition he would have the room cleared.

The first witness called was John Mahan, a reporter, who, although an Irishman, desired it to be understood that he was not a Fenian. The witness was interrogated as to the proceedings at Fenian Headquarters and the speeches of Mr. Roberts, reports of which he had made, but nothing in any way criminating that individual was elicited. Mr. John M. Gallagher, also a reporter, was next called. He declined to answer some of the questions put to him, on the ground that it would criminate himself. He said that he had visited the Fenian Headquarters, and had talked with Roberts, for the purpose of getting the news for the paper he represented, but what statements were made to him he could not recollect; they were written down at the time, and subsequent duties drove them from his mind. The names of several other reporters were called, but on their assuring the District-Attorney that they could not, of their own knowledge, connect Mr. Roberts with any movements of the Fenians, they were not called to the stand. About two hours were devoted to the examination of one Richard D. Goodwin, who announced that he was a "Progressive Reformer." By his own testimony he was shown to have been arrested several times for various offences, and to have served some time on Blackwell's Island. He claimed to be an Orangeman, and also "Commander-in-Chief" of an anti-Fenian organization, which was pledged to resist all movements of the Fenians. He admitted having had several interviews with the British Minister and Consul in reference to Fenianism, and manifested his prejudice in nearly every answer he made. He was unable, notwithstanding his evident desire to do otherwise, to furnish a single fact calculated to weigh against the defendant. The cross-examination extorted from him a record of his life, which most men would blush to own. His testimony was interrupted on one or two occasions by the indignant hisses of the audience, and the Court finally ordered the room to be cleared of all persons who could not find seats. This having been done, no further disturbance occurred. The witness evidently intended to provoke the Fenians present by his injudicious language, and he is doubtless indebted to Mr. Roberts and his counsel for the privilege of going to bed last night with a whole head on his shoulders. There not being any other witnesses present, the District-Attorney said he would ask the postponement of the examination.

The counsel for the accused desired to go on with the case, stating that his client was confined in jail, and as yet no evidence against him had been produced.

The District-Attorney replied that if Mr. Roberts was in jail it was of his own volition. His liberty had been offered him, he said, and I now repeat the offer, on condition that he will give his parole to appear here when called upon. If he goes back to prison now it will be of his own free will, and I must not be held responsible for it.

At first Mr. Roberts refused to give his parole, but when he found that the case was to go over until Friday next, he thought better of it. The further hearing will take place on Friday at 11 o'clock, and Mr. Roberts, having assured the Commissioner that he would be present, was permitted to go his way in peace.

The District-Attorney states that it is almost impossible to obtain witnesses to testify in the case. Those who are members of the Brotherhood and familiar with its workings claim that in testifying to the facts they would be criminating themselves; others are fearful that indignant Fenians will resort to violent measures against any one who shall assist in the conviction of their Chief. The District-Attorney promises to close the examination on the part of the Government to-morrow.

Proclamation by Mr. Roberts.

Ludlow-street Jail, New-York, June 11.

To the Fenian Brotherhood and Irishmen of America:

Brothers and Countrymen: The Irish people of America are again united in the cause of Irish independence and universal freedom. The cheer which arose from the Irish soldiers at Limestone Ridge, as the English foe went fleeing before their avenging steel, has found a responsive echo in every Irish heart, and made us one in love, purpose and resolve. We see after ages of oppression an unquenchable desire for Irish independence blaze forth anew; and as it sweeps along the cities and prairies of this vast continent it gathers within its magic influence five millions of Irish hearts and twice five millions of friends of freedom and foes of despotism. Arise, then, my countrymen, nerve yourselves for the struggle so nobly commenced. Cast aside every consideration that would darken the dawning hope of your enslaved countrymen. Be true to liberty, your country and your God, and your native land, instead of being a lazar house of slavery, will soon be the garden of freedom.

Stand firm by the cause; be not dismayed by obstacles you meet; you must surmount them, and you will. Let cowardice and ignorance desert and denounce you. What of that? The true men are still a legion, and the struggle must not be abandoned, even though our soldiers should be compelled, through the over-zeal of United States officials, to abandon the present campaign. There is no turning back for us, my countrymen. Our movement must and will advance. Retrogression would entail eternal infamy, and bring a deeper stain of slavery upon your country and race, and it is as legitimate for you to attack English power in Canada as it was for England to attack France there, or France and America England. Remember in union there is strength, and that union which has been cemented by the blood of our gallant brothers must be eternal; and let the man be anathematized and banned who, with lying lip or evil heart, would dare to weaken or dissolve it. Be true to Ireland, steadfast in the right, and undismayed by obstacles, and remember that

> "Freedom's battle once begun,
> Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
> Though baffled oft, is ever won."

I remain, with unchanged determination and regard, your countryman,

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS,
President Fenian Brotherhood.

This proclamation, dated from "Ludlow-street Jail," loses a portion of its intended effect, when it is known that Mr. Roberts was restored to liberty yesterday morning.

The New-Brunswick Elections.

St. John, N. B., Tuesday, June 12.

The New-Brunswick elections were finished to-day. Kings and Charlotte Counties returned Confederate candidates by very large majorities. The Confederates will have 33 members in the new Legislature and the Opposition 8.

THE TURF.

Exciting Trot on the Union Course, L. I. Lady Emma, Gen. Butler and Commodore Vanderbilt Contest for a Thousand-Dollar Purse—Six Heats Trotted—Butler the Victor.

Yesterday a trot, confessedly the most exciting and closely-contested of the season, came off on the Union Course, L. I. It was for a purse of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for which five horses, viz.; Dan Pfifer's gr. m. *Blonde*, James L. Eoff's br. s. *George M. Patchen, Jr.*, Hiram Woodruff's ch. m. *Lady Emma*, Dan Mace's b. s. *Commodore Vanderbilt*, and owner's black gelding *Gen. Butler*, were entered; the three last-named alone coming on the track when summoned by the Judges' starting-bell. *Blonde* was withdrawn on account of lameness, and the rules of trotting, which prohibit more than one horse out of the same stable from starting in any race, preventing *George M. Patchen*, the famous California fast stallion, who is trained along with *Gen. Butler*, from taking part in the race. The day was fine, the track in admirable order, and the attendance very large, over two thousand persons being present to witness the contest. *Butler* was the favorite in the pool sales, which afford a correct estimate of the opinions of the turf cognoscente of the respective chances of the horses engaged; he sold for $325; *Lady Emma* $300, and *Vanderbilt* $200.

First Heat.—*Lady Emma* had the pole, with *Butler* on the outside track. After a dozen ineffectual attempts to get a fair send-off, owing to *Vanderbilt*, (who was short of work, never having been driven since he beat *Gen. Butler* at Philadelphia last Thursday,) breaking whenever they approached the score, the judges gave the word when *Butler* was a length behind. Going around the turn, *Vanderbilt* had obtained a lead of two lengths before *Lady Emma*, who was as far before *Butler*. At the quarter pole, which *Vanderbilt* passed in 36¼ seconds, he was leading the mare a length, and a half, *Butler* still bringing up the rear two lengths behind the *Lady*. At the half mile pole, which was passed in 1:12, these positions were unaltered, *Butler* breaking on the three-quarter stretch, but losing nothing by it. Turning into the home stretch, *Lady Emma* closed within a length of *Vanderbilt*, and a splendid home between the two was witnessed, the bay stallion never losing his leading position, and winning a magnificent race, without a break or skip, or being touched by the whip, by a length in 2:25.

Second Heat.—In the pools *Lady Emma* brought $50, *Butler* $40, and *Vanderbilt* $35. The latter and *Lady Emma* got off well together, *Butler* a little behind, and breaking up as soon as he had passed the score. At the turn *Vanderbilt* went up, and *Lady Emma* going in front, led him four length to the quarter pole in 36¾ seconds, where he again left his feet, and the black gelding, passing him, took second place. At the half-mile pole, reached in 1:13, *Lady Emma* was three lengths before *Butler*, who led *Vanderbilt* double that distance, the latter having cast a shoe. *Butler* gained a little on the three-quarter stretch, but he could not overtake the mare, who won the heat easily by two lengths, in 2:27½; *Vanderbilt* two lengths behind *Butler*.

Third Heat.—In the pools, *Lady Emma* sold for $640; *Butler*, $375, and *Vanderbilt* $145. The latter started off for this heat without a shoe, as time was not allowed to replace it. *Emma* and *Butler* got off evenly together, *Vanderbilt* behind both. The mare broke at the turn, and *Vanderbilt* soon after, leaving *Butler* in possession of the lead to the quarter-pole, where he was six lengths ahead; time, 36 seconds. *Lady Emma* closed up a little on the back-stretch, *Butler* being two lengths before her at the half-mile pole, which was passed in 1:13¼. The black gelding maintained his lead into the home-stretch, and after a good race to the score, beat the mare by two lengths. Time: 2:27.

Fourth Heat.—*Lady Emma* had slightly the call, bringing $70 to *Butler's* $67, and *Vanderbilt's* $20. A capital start, *Lady Emma* being half a length before *Butler* at the turn, where *Vanderbilt* left his feet and fell behind considerably. The mare was a length ahead at the quarter-pole, in 36¼ seconds, but breaking on the back stretch, *Butler* passed her, and led a length at the half-mile-pole, in 1:13½. They both broke on the three-quarter stretch, but *Butler* had the foot of the mare up the home stretch, and beat her across the score by a length in 2:28.

Fifth Heat.—Betting $100 to $50 on *Butler*, with few takers. *Lady Emma* led a length at the turn, with *Vanderbilt* second. The latter broke before they got to the quarter pole, which the mare passed two lengths ahead of *Butler*, who had taken second place; time 37 seconds. She was nearly as far before the black gelding at the half-mile pole, reached in 1:15. At the three-quarter pole they were on equal terms, and a good race up the homestretch ensued. *Butler* broke and swerved, causing Hiram to pull up his mare to avoid a collision, and the black gelding catching quickly, trotted across the score a length in front of *Emma*, who was four lengths before *Vanderbilt*. The judges awarded the heat to *Lady Emma*, on the ground that she had been impeded by the swerving of *Butler*. Time, 2:29.

Sixth Heat.—Betting $500 to $300 on *Butler*, offered by Eoff. *Lady Emma* led two lengths at the turn, and nearly as far at the quarter-pole, in 38¼ seconds, *Butler* being second. Along the back-stretch Eoff sent the black along and lapped the mare, passing the half-pole yoked in in 1:15¼. He broke on the third-quarter, but was down immediately, and turned into the home-stretch a length ahead. He again broke at the distance, but struck a trot before passing the score, a length ahead of *Lady Emma*, a winner of the heat and race in 2:32.

SUMMARY.

Union Course, L. I.—Purse $1,000, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness.

Owner named b. g. General Butler	3	2	1	1	2	1
H. Woodruff named c. m. Lady Emma	2	1	2	2	1	2
D. Mace named b. s. Com. Vanderbilt	1	3	3	3	3	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half Mile	Mile.
First Heat	.36¼	1.12	2.25
Second Heat	.36¾	1.13	2.27½
Third Heat	.36	1.13¼	2.27
Fourth Heat	.36¼	1.13½	2.28
Fifth Heat	.37	1.15	2.29
Sixth Heat	.37¼	1.15¼	2.32

Enforcement of the Excise Law.

The following order was issued yesterday morning to the Metropolitan Police force by Superintendent John A. Kennedy, in relation to the liquor trade:

Office of the Superintendent Metropolitan Police, No. 300 Mulberry-street,
New-York, June 12, 1866.

General Order, No. 457—*Captain*: The Commissioners of Excise having designated the 15th day of the present month as the day on which the officers of that Board shall cease to deliver licenses for the disposal of strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, without the further order of the Board, and, having requested the Board of Police to cause the provisions of the license law to be fully enforced, therefore, you are instructed to use every means in your power for the full enforcement of all the provisions of chapter 578 of the laws of 1866, on and after Saturday, 16th of June, inst. You will refer to General Order No. 454 for a summary of the provisions of the act. On Monday, 18th inst., you will commence making a perfect roll of all the places in your precinct to which license has been granted by the Metropolitan Board of Excise, and complete the same with all possible expedition. You will arrange the places by streets, alphabetically, and by numbers consecutively; you will register the full name of the person or persons to whom the license is granted in each case; also, what other business is carried on in the same premises; what name the place is called or known by; what class of license is held, and whether the liquor is sold to be drank on the premises, or by measure, or in packages to be taken away, only. When the rolls are completed, the original will be filed in this office, and a copy retained in the station-house for reference. Blank forms will be supplied by the Office Inspector.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
Daniel Carpenter, Inspector.

Arrivals in the City.—G. W. Back, Chemung; W. G. Fargo, Buffalo; Henry Wells, Aurora; Henry Kipp, Buffalo; Hon. J. H. Ramsey, Albany; Senator Oakes Aimes, North Easton, and Judge Stryker, Rome, are at the Astor House. Hon. J. Randolph Clay, Philadelphia, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. T. W. Pierce, Boston; Hon. R. D. Rice, Augusta, Ga.; B. P. Cheney, Boston; Judge Smalley, Vermont; W. T. Hart, Boston, and Hon. J. M. S. Williams, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago; Hon. Wm. Williams, Buffalo; Edmond Rice, St. Paul; Gen. W. Irvine, Albany; Hon. T. A. Scott, Philadelphia, and Hon. E. B. Judson, Syracuse, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. E. H. Crittenden, Titusville; J. T. Watkins, Savannah; C. H. Bosworth, Savannah; C. E. Prudden, Georgia; Mr. Schuyler, St. Louis; H. C. Jarrett, Baltimore; W. S. Haven, Pittsburgh; J. H. Kellogg, U. S. A.; James Miller, England; N. White, Lake Superior; H. S. Ford, Colorado; J. W. Britton, San Francisco; G. R. Cathcart, Charleston; J. H. Embry, Kentucky, and W. H. Van Buskirk, Syracuse, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Another Case.

The following is further evidence of Dr. Rowe's success in curing catarrh and diseases of the throat:

No. 774 Broadway, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1866.

Having for some time suffered from a very badly ulcerated sore throat, caused from catarrh, which baffled all other medical skill, I placed myself under Dr. Rowe's care, under which I was entirely cured. Previous to this it was not only with great difficulty that I could swallow, but it also affected my ear, causing me many sleepless nights and much excruciating pain. It is now some months since, and I remain as well as ever, which makes me feel there can be no doubt that the cure is permanent. Mme. WESTCOTT.

Dr. Rowe's office is at No. 26 East Twentieth-street, fifth house from Broadway.

Patients not received Wednesdays.—[*Advertisement.*]

No Better Blood Purifier can be obtained than Dr. JAYNES' ALTERATIVE. It contains no concealed poisons, no mercurial or other metallic preparations, but is a combination of those articles which long experience has proven to possess the most efficient alterative and deobstruent properties. It acts directly on the blood, stimulates the digestive and secretive organs, and enables the liver, kidneys, &c., to perform their proper functions. Its efficacy is established by its long-sustained popularity, and by the many cures it has effected, a number of which are published each year in Jaynes' Almanac. Read them and be convinced. Sold by all druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor has well earned its great reputation for healing the worst cases of burns, piles, salt-rheum and old sores; it also cures corns, bunions, bruises, sprains and rheumatism. 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists.

From tropic flowers that scent the moonlit glade,
Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is made.
Batavia Advocate.

"A wise physician, skilled on wonders to heal, is more than armies to the public weal." So said Homer three thousand years ago. A wise physician, in our days, will present the medicines which experience has shown to be efficacious. Especially in seasons of epidemic, he will be slow to try experiments upon his patients. To the credit of the great body of the professors, we record that they recommend and prescribe MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE to their patients. The formula according to which it is prepared commends itself to their reason *a priori*, and experience proves *a posteriori*, that its operation is just what was to have been anticipated and was desired. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all druggists.

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but Lyon's. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

NEVER FAILS to restore gray hair to its original color, freshness and beauty; will POSITIVELY stop its falling out; will SURELY promote its growth; is CERTAIN to impart life and vigor; will INVARIABLY keep the head in a clean, cool, and healthy condition; contains nothing injurious; has NO EQUAL as a HAIR-DRESSING, and is indorsed by our best physicians. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it is all you require for the hair. Sold by all druggists.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Good Country Board.

The undersigned is prepared to receive Summer boarders at his residence at West Winsted, Conn. The situation is most healthful, and the scenery is delightful, mild and picturesque. All the comforts of home will be accorded his patrons. Terms moderate. Parties desiring further information may inquire of WM. P. LYON, Esq., No. 535 Pearl-st., or Mr. ABRAM REQUA, No. 141 Broadway, New-York, or by letter to EDWARD MANCHESTER, West Winsted, Conn.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Removal.

Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 543 Broadway.

Invisible Photographs.—The great wonder of the age. Perfect photographs instantly made in the parlor. Price 25 cents per package, with full directions. MEEKER & PICKFORD, Manufacturers, No. 106 Nassau-st., New-York.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver, plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

No Untrimmed Fancy Hats in the City will compare in cheapness with the splendid stock in this department, and now selling at prices which defy all by-way competition, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

A. A.—Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss; easiest in use; no back pressure; makes a final cure. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents. Black or Brown—instantaneous—best—cheapest. Depot, 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph is in operation at the Office, No. 264 Broadway. Saved seven houses from robbers last week. E. HOLMES.

Keep Cool.—Bartlett's Patent Polar Refrigerator, Wholesale and retail, by GEO. F. MERKLEE, No. 77 Bleecker-st., one door west from Broadway.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Depot for Croquet, at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail. Send for catalogue.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report*," *at the* "*Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

"A Woman's Glory."—The magnificent hair of numerous American ladies is ascribed to the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. No other preparation so exactly suits the various conditions of the human hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine,
Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Promotes its Healthy Growth.
Burnett's Cocoaine,
Affords the Richest Lustre.
Acknowledged everywhere to be the cheapest, most elegant and efficacious
Hair Dressing and Invigorator in the World.
Sold everywhere, $1 per bottle.

The Poor Little Sufferer will be Immediately relieved by using MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, allays all pain, and gives the child quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Again Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve has proved itself to be the greatest Horse Ointment in the world. It has cured cases of Quittor, Spavin and Founder, when the horses were considered useless. For Scratches, Swellings, Cuts and Galls, it is invaluable. 50 cents a box. Sold by druggists, and at depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

A Medical Dogma Exploded.—The idea that mercury only can control the liver is overturned by modern discovery. The vegetable kingdom furnishes a substitute for the pernicious mineral, possessing all its sanitary virtues without any of its poisonous properties. This vegetable agent is one of the compounds of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a medicated diffusive, stimulant and alterative, which is now recommended by the faculty as a specific for billiousness and all disturbances of the liver.
New-York Office, No. 38 Dey-st.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called Moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

Union Course, Long Island—Great Trotting Match on June 14. *Lady Thorn* and *George Wilkes*. See advertisement in Turf Column.

Ladies' Elastics.

A large assortment of the most fashionable and beautiful patterns worn in Paris just imported by the last steamer, now on exhibition at BROOKS' BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, No. 575 Broadway, N. Y., and No. 12 Leland Block, Saratoga Springs.

Georgia Pine.

We are prepared to furnish every description of the above, sawn or hewn, for domestic use and for shipment, promptly and on the most favorable terms.
BRADFORD & RENICK, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Schilberg's German Ointment—Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for Piles, old Wounds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, all Bone and Skin Diseases, &c. For sale at No. 93 Bowery.

Second-hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Anthon—Finn.—At the Anthon Memorial Church, on Monday, June 11, by Rev. Edward Anthon, George C. Anthon and Katharine A., daughter of Archibald T. Finn, all of this City.

Grannis—Green.—At Greenmount, Sing Sing, on Thursday, June 7, by Rev. Dr. Geer, Rev. Wm. De Lancey Grannis and Harriette S., daughter of Dr. Horace Green.

Jenkins—Homan.—On Tuesday, June 5, at Yaphank, Suffolk County, L. I., by Rev. Charles Sturges, David Jenkins, Jr., of Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y., and Hannah Augusta Homan, of the former place.

Miller—Riddle.—On Thursday, June 7, by Rev. J. B. Kugler, Mr. Andrew Miller, Jr., and Miss Kate J. Riddle, all of New-Hampton, N. J.

Morton—Covell.—At the Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, New-York, on Tuesday, June 12, by Rev. Dr. Krebs, Wm. S. Morton and Augusta, only daughter of the late Horace Covell, Esq., of White Plains. No cards.

M'Cune—Fargo.—On Thursday, June 7, at St. John's Church, Buffalo, N. Y., by Rev. O. Wetherspoon, Rev. Drs. Shelton and Ingersoll (being in the chancel,) Chas. W. M'Cune, of New-York City, and Georgia, daughter of Hon. William G. Fargo, of Buffalo.

Rowlandson—Hopping.—At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Monday, June 11, by Rev. Mr. Hutton, Oscar S. Rowlandson and Charlotte H., daughter of Albert G. Hopping, all of the above place.

Wright—Learned.—On Monday, June 11, by Rev. Dr. Spring, Alfred Wright, of Chicago, and Miss Mary Abbie Learned, of Portland, Me.

DIED.

Arnold.—On Tuesday, June 12, Capt. John M. Arnold, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 107 Allen-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Butler.—On Tuesday, June 12, Charles Sedgwick, son of Charles E. and Susan R. S. Butler, in the 10th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Stockbridge, Mass., for interment.

Butler.—At Islip, L. I., Justine Curtis, wife of Edward Butler, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Islip, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.

Charles.—In Hoboken, on Monday evening last, Mrs. Edmund Charles, and mother of the late Col. E. C. Charles.

The friends of the family, without further invitation, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service on Thursday afternoon next at 2 o'clock, in St. Paul's Church, Hoboken.

Dikeman.—In Harlem, Henrietta M., eldest daughter of H. Mason and Harriet A. Dikeman, in her 15th year.

Funeral will take place on Thursday. See paper of that day.

Dusenberry.—On Monday, June 11, Mrs. Eliza Dusenberry, widow of the late H. O. Dusenberry, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles Horton, White Plains, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance to meet the 11 o'clock train from New-York.

Everitt.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday, June 9, Nicholas Smith Everitt, aged 65 years and 7 months.

Fellows.—On Monday morning, June 11, Louis S. Fellows, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, June 14, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 55 West 25th-st., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment by a special train from Harlem Railroad Depot, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., at 11:10 o'clock A. M.

Flagg.—On Sunday morning, June 10, at 5½ o'clock, Elizabeth, daughter of Azariah C. and Phebe M. Flagg.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 469 West 23d-st.

Miner.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, June 12, Mary Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Capt. Allen and Fanny Miner, of this City.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her brother, Allen B. Miner, No. 1 Park-place, Newark, N. J.

Manning.—On Monday morning, June 11, F. W. R. Manning, relict of George Manning.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her brother, B. G. Ropes, No. 89 East 29th-st., on Wednesday morning, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to be present.

Peck.—On Tuesday, June 12, at the residence of her father, Sing Sing, Sarah E., daughter of Wm. H. and Jane S. Peck.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, Sing Sing, on Thursday, June 14, at 12 o'clock M., without further invitation.

Peet.—At Cleveland, Ohio, on Sunday last, Caroline W., widow of Professor Dudley Peet, late of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

Her remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

Peck.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Monday, June 11, Capt. Elisha Peck, United States Navy, aged 76 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 129 Woolsey-st., New-Haven, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

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Pastor of the Congregational Church.

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All bonds not represented in this compromise settlement except the "Wharf Bonds" will be strictly ignored by the City of Keokuk.

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MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.

All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

G. W. STANTON, Jr.,
BLAKELY WILSON, } Committee.
JOHN ELLIOTT,

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:

Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmieler, 100 shares.

By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO.,
No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed.)

Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 21, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN CONformity with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the BURLINGTON BANK, in the City of Burlington, and State aforesaid, must be presented for redemption at the Mechanics' National Bank, in said City and State, or at the Philadelphia National Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, or at the Park National Bank, in the City of New-York, within one year from this date, or that the funds held by said Bank for the redemption of such notes will be distributed among the stockholders of said bank.

Dated May 1, 1866. JOSEPH ASKEW, President.

OFFICE OF THE
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 21.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 17, 1866.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st until the 14th day of June, 1866. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 393 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of June, 1866. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED OIL COMPANY,
NO. 48 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1866.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE shareholders in this Company will be held on the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. A full and prompt attendance is requested.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, May 29, 1866.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the first Monday of July, 1866, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York on the 2d to the 16th day inclusive of July, 1866.

JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the MENDOTA MINING COMPANY of Lake Superior will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June next, at 1 P. M.

CHARLES J. WELLS, Secretary.

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Coupon, '81	110	110½	July, 7-30	102½	102¾
5-20 Regist'd, '62	102¾	103¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	112½	112¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	102¾	103¼	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	102¼	102½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	111¼	111½
5-20 Coupon, '65	102¼	102½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	110¼	110½
10-40 Registered	96	96½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	109¾	109¾
10-40 Coupon	96	96½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108¼
Curr'cy Certifcs	100¼	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106¾
Gold	142	142¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106	106¼
August, 7-30	102¼	102½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105½	105¾

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UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE SEVEN and three-tenths (7 3-10) coupons, payable June 15, inst., will now be received for examination.

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

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HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, FRIDAY, June 22, 1866, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.

INSURANCE STOCKS,
EXPRESS STOCKS,
TELEGRAPH STOCKS,
GAS STOCKS,
CITY R. R. STOCKS,
} BOUGHT AND SOLD
By D. M. SEAMAN,
No. 14 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:

Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.

In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.

Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held, pursuant to notice, in the Village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, June 5, 1866, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN, WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC L. PRATT, WM. R. GRIFFITH,
JOHN Q. JONES, JONATHAN THORNE,
CHARLES MORGAN, GEO. L. BROWN,
E. JUDSON HAWLEY.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, John Ewen, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1866.

AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD THIS day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors, to serve three years, viz.:

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, RICHARD P. BRUFF,
FRANCIS T. WALKER, GEORGE B. GRINNELL,
EDMUND W. CORLIES, ROBERT L. CASE,
JOHN W. GRAYDON, EDWARD WOOD,
EDWARD HAIGHT, D. WILLIS JAMES,
JOHN B. WILLIS, GEORGE A. PHELPS.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, EDMUND W. CORLIES, Esq., was unanimously elected President, pro tem. By order,

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 10 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 9, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES, held this day, a Dividend of One per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company was declared payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Oswego and Rome Railroad Company, interest guaranteed and paid in the City of New-York by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Road, for sale on favorable terms. JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND ACADIA COAL COMPANY.—1,000 shares of the developing capital of the above Company for sale by

W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 44 Pine-st.

The Company have a large and valuable property located on the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Schuylkill Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock.

J. A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY, N. Y., having thirty years to run, bearing six per cent. interest, for sale on favorable terms by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, 33 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE RUSSELL FILE COMPANY,
ROOM NO. 28, NO. 30 BROAD-ST.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. in cash will be paid to the shareholders of this Company, on the 20th of June next. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th till the 20th of June, inclusive. By order of the Trustees.

W. J. PEASE, jr., Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTROLOGY.—MADAME ECKARDT, FROM Australia, who is renowned for her knowledge of chiromancy, physiology, astrology and the effects of the most hidden influences on human natures and fates, begs to solicit the patronage of friends of the occult sciences and the public generally. Madame Eckardt is continually visited by persons of the highest standing, to whom she has truthfully revealed their past lives and their future. Madame Eckardt, No. 86 Norfolk-st., corner Broome. Office hours from morning 10 o'clock until 9 o'clock in the evening.

MADAME CAPELLO, CLAIRVOYANT DOCtress and Business Medium, has returned to No. 310 3d-av., near 25th-st., and will again astonish all who consult her, by describing their friends, telling names, &c., that no other medium has ever done. Ring bell No. 1.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866,

At 1 o'clock P. M.,

At their salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,

Hanover-square,

By order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,

ABOUT 3,000 BALES OF MOBILE COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the salesroom of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1866.

The offers received under the advertisement of May 3 being considered less than the real value of the material, were not accepted, and SEALED PROPOSALS are again invited until THURSDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843,000 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:

18,000 feet 1½-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½-inch Oak.
120,000 feet 3-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½-inch Oak.
73,000 feet 4-inch Oak.
16,000 feet 5-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2-inch Hickory.
6,500 feet 3-inch Hickory.
14,600 feet 4-inch Hickory.
29,000 feet 1½-inch Ash.
74,000 feet 2-inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3-inch Ash.
90,000 feet 4-inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5-inch Ash.
3,500 feet ¾-inch Pine.
34,800 feet ⅞-inch Pine.
37,600 feet 1-inch Pine.
25,000 feet ⅝-inch Poplar.
13,000 feet 1-inch Poplar.

The attention of wagon and carriage-makers is called to this sale, as the above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned lumber, suitable for manufacturing purposes. It can be seen by applying to Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upward. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid and prior to the delivery of the lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals should be signed by the bidder's full name, and give his post-office address, plainly indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington, D. C.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 29th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.

This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.

JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.

JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place. JOHN W. THORP,

Dated June 5, 1866. Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.

Dated June 13, 1866.

JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF WINES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, &c.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, TO PAY STORAGE AND CHARGES.

ALSO,

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction THIS DAY, June 13, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture.

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Sixty cases and demijohns of brandy, wines, gin, &c., &c.; 50 caddies navy plug tobacco, 20 pounds each, and 4 cases, 100 pounds each, for account of whom it may concern, to pay storage and charges.

ALSO,

Sixteen kegs of assorted pickles.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE —ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

THEALL & CURTIS, will sell by auction on THURSDAY, June 14, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 78 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.:

All the furniture contained in said house, viz.: Walnut and mahogany parlor suites, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, bookcases, secretaries, wool and hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, lace and damask curtains, mirrors, chandeliers, rosewood upright piano-forte, 7 octave, Thibout, Paris, maker, oil paintings, engravings, moquet, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 62 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on

WEDNESDAY, June 13,

At — o'clock, at No. 28 Macdougal-st.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The property of a family leaving for Europe.

PARLOR—Brussels carpet, carved rosewood suite, covered in crimson figured medallion brocatelle, rosewood stagere, rosewood Turkish easy chair, elegant lace window curtains, gilt chandeliers and gas fixtures, gilt frame oil paintings and engravings, window shades, carved rosewood marble-top centre-tables, rosewood marble-top etagere.

BEDROOMS—Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany secretary book-case, rosewood marble-top dressing-bureau, carved rosewood bedstead, plain mattresses, bolsters, pillows, bed linen, blankets, counterpanes, rosewood bedsteads, black-walnut marble-top dressing-bureaus, washstands, black-walnut hall stands, hall chairs, Brussels carpet, oil-cloth, &c.

DINING-ROOM—White dinner, breakfast and tea sets, crockery, glassware, china, &c., black-walnut extension table, black-walnut marble-top sideboard, oak cane-seat chairs, cane-seat rocker, maroon cloth tablecover, plated ware, viz.: Forks, tea and table dessert spoons, forks and knives, cake baskets, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME ROSEWOOD AND BLACK-WALNUT FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 15th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 457 West 21st-st., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, in green satin brocatelle, rosewood piano-forte 6¾ octaves, by Charles Hilder, etegere and book case, mahogany sofa and chairs in hair cloth, black walnut extension table, chamber furniture in black walnut and mahogany, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, dressing bureaus with marble tops, spring and hair mattresses, Brussels, Wilton and Ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 117 West 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., elegant household furniture, comprising richly carved rosewood parlor furniture, viz.: Rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel, velvet medallion corpets, Brussels and tapestry ditto, rosewood piano-forte, T. & C. Fisher, makers; rosewood etagere, mirror back; gilt frame French plate pier glasses, with cornices and consols tables to match; richly carved oak, rosewood and mahogany chamber and dining-room furniture; enameled ditto; china, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c.; also, Lillie's patent fire and burglar-proof parlor safe. Catalogues now ready at salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st.

GEO. C. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

EARTHENWARE, FRENCH GLASS AND CHINA, by ROBERT HAYDOCK, on THURSDAY, June 14, at 10 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 101 Liberty-street, 613 crates white granite and common ware; 200 cases V S L French glassware; 50 cases French China. FRIDAY, June 15—French and American glassware. 200 casks Boston flint glassware; 50 packages French flint glassware; 500 packages American flint glassware; 300 bbls. common tumblers. Also a large invoice of Sheffield table cutlery, Japanned trays, &c.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 BROADWAY, corner 4th-st.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, JUNE 13, 14 and 15, at 7½ O'CLOCK,

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, from private libraries, comprising a great variety; including many that are very scarce. Catalogues are ready, and the books are on exhibition.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE THREE-fourths interest of the late James Smiley in the propeller *Blanche Paige*, her tackle and apparel; will be sold at auction on MONDAY, June 18, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at Allison's ship-yard, North Point, Jersey City, by order. MARY JANE SMILEY, Executrix.

CHARLES W. ATTIWELL.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11, East River,

1,925 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges,
3,327 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

Cargo brig *Tasso* from Palermo.

CLOTHING.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

A large and most complete stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of SPRING OVERCOATS, BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS, (whole or in part,) BOYS' CLOTHING of every description, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

FROM 10 TO 40 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES,

at FREEMAN & BURR'S ONE PRICE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts., opposite Sun Building.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

A large and most complete stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of SPRING OVERCOATS, BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS, (whole or in part,) BOYS' CLOTHING of every description, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

FROM 10 TO 40 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES,

at FREEMAN & BURR'S ONE PRICE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts., opposite Sun Building.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,

is now opening almost daily, upon the arrival of steamers from

LONDON AND PARIS,

GAUZE MERINO
UNDERSHIRTS
AND DRAWERS.

GAUZE SILK
UNDERSHIRTS
AND DRAWERS,

FANCY AND PLAIN
LISLE THREAD HOSE
AND HALF-HOSE,

RICH EMBROIDERED
PARIS
SHIRT FRONTS

ELEGANT FAN.
FRENCH SHIRTINGS,

FANCY TIES,
STOCKS, SCARFS,

BUFF,
WHITE
AND MODE
LISLE THREAD GLOVES,

DOG,
CAPE AND KID
PROMENADE GLOVES,
&c., &c., &c.,

The above goods have all been put in store at a low gold premium, and will be sold at low prices.

NO. 637 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK

REDUCE EXPENSES!!!

BY BUYING YOUR GOODS OF US.
NO BIG PROFITS! NO DULL TRADE!
But crowds of customers and cheap goods.
Heavy advance in MUSLINS,
BUT NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES.
FINE MUSLINS, 14c. 16c. and 18c. a yard.
FINE YARD WIDE, 22c. and 25c.
WAMSUTTA GOODS, ONLY 35c.

Buy your muslins while these bargains last, and you will save from 6c. to 8c. on every yard.

CUSTOMERS CAN ALSO SAVE FROM
10c. TO 15c. A YARD ON ALPACAS,
20c. A YARD ON DRESS GOODS,
10c. to 15c. ON FLANNELS,
AND 25c. TO 75c. A YARD ON CASSIMERES,
BY BUYING THEM AT OUR STORE.
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, $1.
BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS, $1 25, $1 50, UP.

N. B.—Country readers should preserve this as a guide to cheap goods when they visit this City.

FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,
DOMESTIC SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
SUMMER BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
FLANNELS.
ALSO,
MOSQUITO CANOPIES,
BARS, LACE NETTINGS,
TARLATANS, &C.
CHINTZES, DIMITIES, JACQUARDS.
TAYLOR McGIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS
AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

THE LARGEST
AND MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GAYNOR,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

NEW FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS
JUST RECEIVED
AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

ELEGANT SHAPE SKIRTS
AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

ELEGANT SHAPE MISSES' CORSETS AND SKIRTS,
AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 765 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,
Will offer on MONDAY and following days,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
Purchased at great sacrifice at auction and from importers during the past few days.

PLAID and STRIPED LENOS, at 18c. and 20c., cost nearly double.

FANCY POPLINS at 25c. per yard. Cost more in gold.

ROUBAIX POPLINS at 2s. 6d. per yard. Cost to import 50c.

NEW MOZAMBIQUES at 2s. 6d. per yard. Cost to import 50c.

WHITE GROUND POPLINS only 37½c. Cost nearly 70c.

BUFF GROUND CRETONNE POPLINS at 50c. Worth 81c.

RICH BROCHE AND CHENE POPLINS at 55c., 60c. and 75c.

BLACK GROUND BROCHE GRENADINES at 55c. Worth 85c.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS in great variety of styles.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS in great variety of styles.

We call SPECIAL ATTENTION to our DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT. We believe no other retail house in the City has a larger variety and as cheap goods as we have just at present.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

FROM AUCTION AT LOWER PRICES,
notwithstanding the advance in Gold!

RICH GRO' GRAIN SILKS, all widths, for Basques.

HEAVY GRO' DE PARIS SILKS, all widths, for Basques.

LYONS AND PARIS TAFFETAS, the most celebrated brands for Ladies' Dresses, warranted not to crack.

Also,

Plain Dress Silks, all colors, at $1 25, $1 50 to $2 50.

Black and White Check Silks for Suits and Dresses, all prices.

Rich Plaid and Striped Silks at $1, $1 25, $1 37, $1 50.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

LACE SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.

We shall offer this week
a large stock of
FRENCH PUSHER and LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, POINTS, BOURNOIS AND ROTONDES,
purchased at auction on last Friday very much less than the gold cost to import.

REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS as low as $8 75, worth $15.

FRENCH LACE POINTS, new styles, as low as $5 50, worth $10.

REAL PUSHER LACE POINTS at $9, worth $16.

VERY RICH LLAMA AND PUSHER SHAWLS, from $12 to $20.

Ladies will find it to their interest to examine these goods.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 739 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE, FORMERLY 657.

All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Sacks, Blankets, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Babies' Caps, Spencers, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemise Yokes, Nightgown Yokes, Ladies' Ready-made Under-garments of Ladies' and Misses' Sets, Varieties, Handkerchiefs and Skirts.

Initials and Coats of Arms Embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.

Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries and Braiding.

FANS. FANS. FANS.

A large variety, from 25 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

N. B.—Travelers' Tourists, all sizes, cheap.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, &c., &c.—Immense reduction in the price of carpets. Crossley's Tapestry Brussels, $1 75; domestic tapestry, $1 50; all wool ingrain, 70c.; three-ply, $1 80; extra superfine, all wool, $1 and $1 25; cotton chain, 40c.; mattings, 35c.; oil-cloth, 50c. to $1 per square yard. All goods warranted as represented. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West 36th-st., corner 8th-av.

P. S.—I have the largest general assortment of furniture in the City. Parlor and bedroom suites, &c. All goods warranted.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM RECENT AUCTIONS,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES,
BLACK SILKS, SOME SPLENDID BARGAINS.
6-4 DELAINES AND TAMISE CLOTHS.
3-4, 6-4 and 8-4 GRENADINES AND IRON BAREGES.
8-4 SPANISH AND BUSHIRE CRAPES.
FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
QUEENS CLOTH AND SUMMER CLOTH, &c., $5 per dress.

INDIA FOULARD SILKS, $1 PER YARD, WORTH $1 80.

CHECKS, STRIPED, SILVER AND IRON GRAY GOODS for TRAVELING.

BLACK ALPACAS, ALL GRADES, DECIDED BARGAINS.

STRIPED AND FIGURED MOZAMBIQUES, 31c. per yard.

COLORED and CRAPE CLOTH TWO YARDS wide.

THIBET AND SUMMER SHAWLS, UNUSUALLY CHEAP.

A CHOICE SELECTION of BONNETS and MANTILLAS.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
CLOTH AND SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES,
CLOAKINGS, MANTILLAS, SILKS, TRIMMINGS,
LLAMA AND PUSHER LACE POINTS, &C.,
AT
CAMPBELL'S EMPORIUM,
NO. 898 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 19TH and 20TH STS.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY,
have a good assortment of
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS,
for boys' and gentlemen's wear.
PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS
in a great variety of patterns.
PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS,
for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article.
Also,
a very complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,
of every description,
all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

WINDOW SHADES,

FOR
STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS,
PUT UP AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 369 BROADWAY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

Our new WHOLESALE ROOMS will be ready for business to-day.

We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block East from the Bowery.

DELMARE'S SPRING BEDS AND IRON BEDSTEADS.—My old customers living up town are solicited to examine them—invalids especially. Bedsteads made to order for servants. JAMES SCOTT, 6th-av., near 42d, late Centre-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' TURBINS AND CHILDREN'S hats; splendid bonnets, and very stylish, at L. BINN'S immense Millinery, No. 517 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Traveling bonnets and sundowns. Straw bonnets and hats at $1 and $2 each. School hats $1.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—THE ENTIRE stock of millinery and straw goods now in store will be sold at a great reduction for 30 days, at

SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street, running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue; and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereof to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh-streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York; said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1866.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, AARON BRINKERHOFF, GEORGE S. PHILLIPS and ANDRES W. KETCHAM, Plaintiffs, against JOSEPH DES ROCHERS, Defendant. Summons—For a money demand on contract. [United States Internal Revenue 50 cent stamp, canceled.] *To the Defendant:* You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and of which a copy is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at my office, No. 243 Broadway in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty-nine cents, with interest on the same from the seventeenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the cost of this action. Dated NEW-YORK, April 25, 1866.

CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on June 4, 1866.

CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the balance remaining of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of JEREMIAH V. D. B. FOWLER, late of Little Neck, in the township of Flushing and County of Queens, deceased, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the said County of Queens, by CATHARINE FOWLER the Executrix of the last will and testament of the said JEREMIAH V. D. B. FOWLER, deceased, will be distributed by the said Surrogate to those entitled thereto, according to law, at the Surrogate's office, in the village of Jamaica, in the said County of Queens, on the twenty-sixth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated this 7th day of May, A. D., 1866.

WILLIAM H. ONDERDONK, Surrogate.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Proctor. my9-law6wW*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION BY AN INSOLVENT for the purpose of exonerating his person from imprisonment, pursuant to article fifth, chapter fifth, title first, part second, of the Revised Statutes. JOHN B. JOHNSON, of Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., insolvent, notice first, published May 9, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. JOSEPH MULLIN, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the village of Watertown, in the County of Jefferson, N. Y., on the 23d day of July, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. BAGLEY & WRIGHT,

Attorneys for Insolvent, Watertown, N. Y.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1866.

DISSOLUTION — THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of ARKENBURGH & BRYAN, as Tobacco Merchants, at Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.

R. H. ARKENBURGH.
JOHN BRYAN.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF MANLEY & CO. expires this day, by mutual consent. WASHINGTON MANLEY is authorized to sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.

(Signed) WASHINGTON MANLEY,
FRED. A. MAYHEW,
GEO. MANLEY, Special.

WITHDRAWAL.—THE INTEREST OF C. M. McGHEE in the firm of C. POWELL, GREEN & CO., ceased on the 12th inst.

May 19, 1866. C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH A capital of $10,000 is desirous of forming a copartnership with some mercantile or manufacturing house already established, or with parties about commencing business; none but parties of the highest respectability will be treated with, and the best of references will be given and required. Address LUTHER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

GLASS LETTERS AND NUMBERS, European style, richly gilded, for signs, windows, &c. Outlast ordinary gilding; costing about same; are easily put up, and transferable in case of removal. Glass signs, druggists' and liquor glass labels, frames, gilding, show-cards, &c. Merchants, Painters and Agents order, No. 107 Fulton-st.

FERRY-BOAT FOR SALE.—FERRY-BOAT "EXCHANGE," of the Wall-st. Ferry; 140 feet long by 30 feet beam and 11 feet hold; inclined engine, 36-inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. Apply to

C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

THE ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE TO invest about $3,000 in a respectable business, where his experience and application would insure a fair return. Address Box No. 2,331 Post-office, stating business and appointing an interview.

PARTNER WANTED TO DEVELOP A big thing in the patent medicine line; will bear the most thorough investigation. Money wanted more than a partner. For particulars address J. R., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A RELIABLE YOUNG man, who can come well recommended, with $1,000, to fill the vacancy of a retired partner. Address, for one week, G. G., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH ABOUT $10,000 capital, to engage in the manufacture and sale of patent medicines. For further information, address Dr. L. H. REYNOLDS, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW, member of the Episcopal Church, as superintendent of the linen-room in a leading hotel, or as housekeeper; understands all kinds of hand and machine sewing; is a good penman and book keeper; no objection to leave the City; apply immediately, as time is an object. Can be seen for two days, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 52 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., near Trinity Chapel; first-class City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced nurse; she is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best of reference of four years from her last place. Can be seen at her present employers', at No. 48 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; call for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; can bring it up by the bottle if required; can produce the most satisfactory City references. Apply at No. 11 6th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, and is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a small private family; can give the best of reference of two years from her last place, and can be seen at her present employer's, at No. 48 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTAble family to cook, wash and iron, by a respectable person; prefers a steady place to the highest wages; would go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 119 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW, for her daughter, aged 15, a situation as companion to a lady, or some kind of light employment in a family of good morals; is active, kind, obliging and respectful; best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 155 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, where a kitchen maid is kept, by an English woman who understands French, English and American cooking; the best of references will be given. Address B. C., No. 61 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly competent, confidential Protestant woman; can take the entire care of an infant from birth, or full charge of an invalid lady; is a good sewer; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 419 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended good cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c., for private families, hotels, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as laundress or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 111 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as cook in a private family or boarding-house; makes pastry, soups and jellies, does the coarse washing; wages $12. Call No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN A SITUation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 225 East 13th-st. Can be seen for two days, if not suited.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WIDOW WHO LIVED in the City of Dublin a situation as nurse and chambermaid; takes charge of a baby from its birth; washes for the nursery; wages, $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches—pies, larding, jellies, &c. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av. No objection to country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROtestant woman as waitress; understands her business; has excellent City recommendations; no objection to country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as ladies' maid and seamstress. Address BOHEMIAN, care No. 222 5th-av., between 6th and 7th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress. Call at her last employers, No. 113 East 30th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; one who perfectly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at her present employers', No. 122 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY PROTESTANT woman, a situation to do housework in a small family; no objection to the country; city reference. Call for two days at No. 205 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUation as first-class chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at her present employer's, No. 19 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A house to take care of for the Summer. Good City reference. Address M. G., No. 488 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse or chambermaid; country preferred. Call at No. 502 Canal-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as nurse or to do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY, TO DO family sewing and assist in dressmaking. Apply at No. 49 Bond-st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED French woman who has put out her child to nurse, would go out as wet nurse, having herself a full breast of milk. Call for two days at No. 88 Franklin-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener; is conversant in such business; is competent to keep a gentleman's place neat and in good order; is a good workman; will be found agreeable; has good reference; has no objections to City or country residence; is married, without family; is employed at present in New-York Central Park. See or address J. T. L., in care of Bernard Fitzimons, 90th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Yorkville.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in the care of horses; has no objection to go to the country; has the very best of city reference; can be seen with his present employer. Apply at McNictor's livery stables, corner of University-place and 12th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, ACtive young man, lately landed, as coachman with a private family; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a steady driver; is willing to make himself generally useful; a respectable family more sought for than high wages. Address N. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE young man, who is conversant in four different languages, a situation as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly, and can bring the best of references from his former employer. Inquire for A. B., care of Richard Heckscher, Jr. No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 34.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN THAT understands the care of horses; is a careful driver; do any work; also cows and oxen; will make himself generally useful; not afraid of work; good recommendations. Call at No. 119 Cedar-st., New-York, from 10 to 4 o'clock, or address B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm-hands, clerks, porters, waiters and servants. Factories, cotton-mills, brick-yards, &c., supplied with help of every description, at the large Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses; can give undoubted reference from his last employers; is willing to make himself generally useful; can take care of a garden if required. Can be seen at the harness maker's, No. 249 Ninth-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single, steady, industrious man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; 14 years of the best City reference. Address Box No. 199, *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER steady young man as coachman and groom; willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to the country; the best City reference from his last place. Address S. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE, sober, steady man as coachman or plain gardener, or to work on a farm; good reference if required; willing to go to any part of the country. Apply at No. 17 Sullivan-st. M. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a young man (English) with first-class City reference; has no objections to go in the country. Call on or address, for two days, at KAMP & CO.'S Club Stables, Nos. 22 and 24 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, as coachman and groom, in a private family; he understands his business thoroughly; is a good and careful driver; has the best of city references. Address for two days, P. O., box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant man in a private family; has ten years' experience in this City; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; can give the best of reference as to capacity. Address H. E., Box 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and groom; has eleven years reference from last employer, and understands his business, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address PETER, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and a careful driver; has the best of City references. Address J. O., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A WORKING gardener; also understands the care of horses and cows; willing to please; is strong and healthy. Address M. R., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of classical education, to go to Europe with a gentleman as a companion or valet. Address G. R. D., Box No. 3,562 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a colored man, who resides with his parents, and can give satisfactory reference from his last employers. Call at No. 328 West 26th-st., from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL groom and experienced driver, a situation as coachman; married, one in family. Address J. T., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; can work in a garden and make himself generally useful; is a Protestant. Address J. J., Port Richmond Post-office, Staten Island.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single sober young man, in either City or country; best of reference given. Address P. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady man as gardener; would mind a horse and cow, and make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN who is thoroughly competent; has long and satisfactory City references as to capability and character. Call or address B. B., No. 305 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; best of City reference from last employer. Address or inquire at stable No. 15 and 17 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman and gardener; he perfectly understands his business, to which his testimonials will certify. Address T. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; none but those who have glass houses need apply. Apply to J. W., at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; understands hothouse and greenhouse plants, grapes and vegetables. Address G. W., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman; good reference given; no objections to the country. Inquire at 94 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 24 West 13th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW AGENTS IN CITIES OUT of New-York, to canvass for the splendid engraving of Hicks' picture of American authors. Agents now make over $100 a week. Apply at Room No. 5 No. 7 Beekman-st., or address Box No. 370 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.

$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,

MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
Winchendon, Mass.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FIRST-CLASS cook, one that can do the washing and ironing for a small family of four adults and one child; must be a Protestant, and come well recommended; (to go a short distance in the country, on Long Island.) Apply at No. 15 Broadway, down stairs.

WANTED—TWO RELIABLE AND EXPERIenced German, English or American women as good cook, washer and ironer; also as chambermaid and child's nurse; permanent employment and good wages given to really good help. None other need apply at No. 242 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—WELL RECOMMENDED SERvants immediately, for the best situations in first-class families, at good wages, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers and housekeepers. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron; must have good City reference and be willing to go in the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 333 West 15th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN, A SINGLE man, one who is willing to make himself generally useful; first-class references required. Apply at No. 50 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, before 10 A. M., or from 3 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCH OR GERMAN woman as seamstress; plain sewing only; no objection to one lately arrived. Apply this day at the Large Employment Office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A COLORED OR GERMAN WOman, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, to go to Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Apply on board barge *Duchess*, foot of Franklin-st., on Thursday before 2 P. M.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store; one who lives with his parents. Address Box 315 Post-office, with residence and references.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON TO sell soap on commission. Address, with full name and references J. K., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL AS NURSE, TO GO to Brooklyn; must have good City reference. Call at No. 11 Catharine-st., dry-goods store.

WANTED—COMPOSITORS, BY SMITH & McDOUGAL, No. 84 Beekman-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until June 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing Envelopes required for the official uses of Postmasters at first and second class offices, during a period of two years from the 1st of July, 1866. The estimated number of Envelopes that will be required is as follows:

Class 1.—750,000 Envelopes for Circulars, 5¼ by 3¼ inches.
Class 2.—1,500,000 Envelopes, 5½ by 3¼ inches.
Class 3.—600,000 Envelopes, 6⅜ by 3½ inches.
Class 4.—400,000 Envelopes, 9 by 4 inches.
Class 5.—200,000 Envelopes, 10½ by 4½ inches.
Class 6.—300,000 Envelopes, 8 by 4½ inches.

An ordinary quality of buff paper will answer for the Envelopes of Class 1. Those of Class 6 are to be made of Manilla paper, of firm and even texture, and the others of buff or cream-colored paper, of approved quality.

All the envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the lap of each envelope, and must have such printing upon the face as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. They must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard boxes, each to contain 250 envelopes, the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation through the mails. When a quantity not less than 3,000 envelopes is required to fill the order of a Postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden boxes, and, in either case, proper labels of direction must be placed upon the boxes by the contractor, as directed by an agent of this Department.

The envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters, and be delivered either at the New-York Post-office or at the Stamp and Envelope Agency in New-York, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing and transportation.

Bids are also invited for furnishing 4,000,000 envelopes, more or less, to be used in covering dead letters returned to writers, to be thoroughly made of a good quality of Manilla paper, well gummed, 6 3-10 by 3½ inches. The envelopes must have such printing upon them as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. Also, 100,000 envelopes, more or less, to be thoroughly made of the best quality of white or buff paper, to be 4 by 8 9-10 inches in size, and to have the words "Post-office Department," "Official Business," and "Postmaster," printed on them in the manner prescribed by this Department.

These envelopes must be delivered at the Post-office Department in Washington, D. C., in good order, ready for use, free of cost for packing and transportation, and at the rate of about 38,000 per week. The first delivery of the envelopes specified above to be made as early in July as practicable.

Specimens of the different kinds of envelopes, for which proposals are invited, may be seen by applying to the Postmasters of the following offices, viz.: New-York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; or they may be obtained direct from this Department.

Bidders will be expected to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply, and no bid will be considered unless offered by manufacturers of envelopes, accompanied by satisfactory guarantees.

The price bid, and the quality of samples submitted, will both be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.

Bond and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.

The bids should be endorsed "Proposals for Office and Returned Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Postmaster-General.

W. DENNISON, Postmaster-General.

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

The Managers of the National Asylum for Discharged Volunteer Soldiers, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums, by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the Loyal States, contain at least two hundred acres of land, and be in a healthy location and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the Managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.

Plans, specifications and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.

Proposals, plans, specifications and estimates—the first-named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds, and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
President Board of Managers.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary.

Papers entitled to publish the laws of the United States are respectfully requested to publish this for three weeks prior to the 20th of June, 1866, and send their bill, with copy of notice, as above directed.

PROPOSALS FOR INEBRIATE ASYLUM

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

TO CARPENTERS AND MASONS.—Proposals sealed and indorsed as above will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 12 o'clock M., of the 15th day of June next, for the masons' and carpenters' work and materials necessary to complete a portion of the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, No. 88 Wall-st., who will furnish all information in respect to the work.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of rejecting any or all propositions for the above, not deemed by them advantageous to the interests of the Department.

JAMES BOWEN, President.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN, } Commissioners.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, June 21, 1866, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the streets following, to wit:

CEDAR-STREET—From Pearl-street to North River.
SECOND-STREET—From Avenue D to the Bowery.
CHARLES-STREET—From Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue.
FORTY-NINTH-STREET—From Sixth to Eighth avenue.
THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—From Fifth-avenue to Broadway.
WORTH-STREET—From Broadway to Baxter-street.
And TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.

Blank forms for bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
June 9, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS. — PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, June 18, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street; and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from its junction with Lawrence-street, &c.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

For curbing and guttering Thirty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For flagging northeast corner of Third-street and Second-avenue.

For flagging Fourth-street, south side, from number Two Hundred and Thirty-six east to Avenue B.

For reflagging Eighty-seventh-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

For filling One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenue.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Third to Fourth avenue.

For repairing pier foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, June 6, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

SITE FOR A POST-OFFICE.—AT A MEETing of the Commission on the Post-office Site, held this 30th day of May, 1866, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That in accordance with an act of Congress, approved May 16, 1866, appointing a "Commission to select a proper site for a building for a Post-office, and for the accommodation of the United States Courts of the City of New-York," with instructions to report to the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior at their earliest convenience, the Commissioners invite proposals, to be made on or before WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 12 M., for the sale of a space of land equal to twenty-five or thirty city lots, centrally located, in the City of New-York, said proposals to be sent to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor's Office, or to JAMES KELLY, Post-office.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Chairman.

JAMES KELLY, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,810	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,325	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,162	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)
GERMANY	3,100	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47 North River, as follows:

ERIN..........WEDNESDAY, June 13
DENMARK..........SATURDAY, June 16
LOUISIANA..........WEDNESDAY, June 20
HELVETIA..........SATURDAY, June 23
THE QUEEN..........SATURDAY, June 30
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Cabin passage by Wednesday's steamers, $90.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP MARATHON are requested to be at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 1 o'clock, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT.....SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE.....LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, July 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY, No. 58 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1866.

STEAMSHIP VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, June 16, at 10 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........14th June.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power....28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICE, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........19th July.

Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:

First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

First cabin..........$132 50 | Second cabin..........$65 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

THE STEAMSHIP EDINBURGH, OF the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, for Liverpool, (calling at Queenstown,) at noon on WEDNESDAY, June 13. Rates of passage: First cabin, $90; steerage, $30, currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

EDINBURGH..........WEDNESDAY....June 13
ETNA..........SATURDAY....June 16
KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY....June 20
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY....June 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY....June 30
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY....July 7

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin..........$120 | Steerage..........$35
First Cabin to London....125 | Steerage to London....40
First Cabin to Paris....135 | Steerage to Paris....50

Rates of passage by Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $90; steerage, $30.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. J. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 13th instant.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 12 till 1 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The SCOTIA will sail June 27.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

MARATHON..........WEDNESDAY, June 13.
MALTA..........WEDNESDAY, June 20.
PALMYRA..........WEDNESDAY, June 27.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE Irish ports. The favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE.

HIBERNIA..........SATURDAY, June 16
CALEDONIA..........SATURDAY, June 23

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin: Cabins, $90, $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $37.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, at noon, on SATURDAY, May 19, and SATURDAY, June 16.

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

EAGLE follows June 28.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.......THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. R. LOCKWOOD.
EUREKA..........Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. S. ALEXANDER, will leave on THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships. Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.

FARE REDUCED.

The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 1.—ARIZONA, MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.

JUNE 11.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

JUNE 21.—NEW-YORK, GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA, ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class. $175 to $200. | Second-class. $125. | Third-class. $65.

In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On WEDNESDAY, June 20, at noon, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.

For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FREIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA NICARAGUA, AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch, on the 20th of June, the steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, with passengers and freight, giving through bills of lading by connecting steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

DUE AT SAN FRANCISCO JULY 13.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

WEEKLY LINE.

PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.

Cabin passage..........$20

The favorite side-wheel passenger steamship GENERAL BARNES, will leave on THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

PIONEER LINE. EVERY SATURDAY.

Cabin passage..........$15.

Freight 50 cents per barrel, and 10 cents per foot.

The new and first-class steamship TYBEE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 16.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.

EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

The fast and favorite steamships

SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails June 16.
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails June 23.

FREIGHTS AND PASSAGE REDUCED.

Through tickets issued to the interior.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every FRIDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

(Old Dominion and North State Line,) From Pier No. 12 North River.

The A No. 1 steamship WHIRLWIND, HENRY FARGO, Commander, is loading as above, and will sail SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 P. M. Freight at low rates. Goods for interior forwarded promptly.

Agents at Richmond, BRIDGEFORD & MYERS.

Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,

Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE. FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.

The fast-sailing steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 98 West-st., corner of Cedar.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

The new and first class Steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. R. GAGER, will leave Pier 9, N. R., on Saturday, June 16. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL follows June 23d.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:

Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.

Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.

Way Mail and Express at 3:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.

N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.

W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture en suite.

WANTED—A DECENT SECOND HAND BUreau with book case on top; the bureau part to have three drawers, and the book case to be of good size with glass doors; price $15 to $20. Address J. F., P. O., Box No. 4592.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON,

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON, On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; COMMODORE, Capt. R. F. CURTIS, On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.

On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday,	7, 10 A.M.	Wednesday,	6, 1½ P.M.
Friday,	8, 10½ A.M.	Thursday,	7, 2½ P.M.
Saturday,	9, 3½ P.M.	Friday,	8, 2½ P.M.
Monday,	11, 3½ P.M.	Monday,	11, 6¾ A.M.
Tuesday,	12, 3½ P.M.	Tuesday,	12, 7 A.M.
Wednesday,	13, 3½ P.M.	Wednesday,	13, 7 A.M.
Thursday,	14, 4 P.M.	Thursday,	14, 7 A.M.
Saturday,	16, 10 A.M.	Friday,	15, 9¼ A.M.
Sunday,	17, 7 A.M.	Saturday,	16, 1 P.M.
Monday,	18, 7½ A.M.	Sunday,	17, 11½ A.M.

Time Tables at No. 153 West-st., 72 Murray-st., 3d-av., corner 18th-st., 2 Dey-st., and 74 Vesey-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $1; to Yonkers, 30 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer AUSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—The steamboat MAGENTA leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 3:35, 34th-st at 3:45 o'clock, landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, and Cornwall; returning leaves Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45 A. M., landing as above.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR ROCKLAND LAKE.—The steamer CHICOPEE, Capt. J. L. KURKER, leaves foot of Dey-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, landing at Jay and 34th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack and Sing Sing. Fare to Rockland Lake, 50 cents.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE STEAMBOAT NAUSHON will commence the ferry to Coney Island and Fort Hamilton on Thursday, June 14. Leaving Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Dey-st. at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45; Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M. Fare to Cozzens' and all places above 50 cents each way.

Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

GRAND REGATTA EXCURSION—NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave from the foot of Barclay-st. on TUESDAY, June 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., in time to accompany the regatta around the Light-ship off Sandy Hook. Music and refreshments on board. Fare for the excursion $1.

THE FAST SAILING STEAMER A. FLETCHER will accompany the New-York Yacht Club on their annual Regatta THURSDAY, June 14, leaving foot 34th-st., N. R., at 9:30, Desbrosses-st 10, and Pier No. 4 N. R. at 10:10 A. M. A limited number of tickets may be procured at the office of POLLOCK & VAN WAGENEN, No. 212 West-st. Price $2.

REGATTA.—THE FINE SEA STEAMER P. C. SCHULTZ, the spectator boat for the race on Thursday, June 14, will leave as follows: Fulton Ferry Pier, Brooklyn, 8½; Peck-slip, 8¾; Pier No. 4, North River, 9; 3d-st., Hoboken, 9½; Christopher-st., New-York, 10 A. M. Fare $2. Refreshments on board.

TO CHARTER—THE LARGE SIDE-WHEEL steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons. Also a new and splendid grove just opened for Sunday-school excursions. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER.—THE LARGE AND COMMOdious steamer CHICOPEE, will charter with or without barges, to clubs, private parties, schools or churches. Apply early on board, or to HENRY B. CROSSETT, No. 382 West-st., New-York.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT. Office, Pier No. 19 North River.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.

EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

HORSES, ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, buggies, baggage wagons, depot wagons, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., new and second-hand, for sale at auction on FRIDAY next, 15th inst., at 1 P. M. Gentlemen wishing to offer their horses, &c., at the above sale, will please give early notice. Auction sales every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

W. H. DISBROW, No. 100 Liberty-st.

HORSES, HARNESS AND CARRIAGE for sale. Two dark gray, 15 hands, very fine horses, fast, sound and gentle, excellent saddle and ladies' horses, 6 and 7 years old, a rockaway, nearly new, and built to order, and one set of double harness for sale. Apply No. 24 East 13th-st., near 5th-av.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A LARGE assortment of first-class work at very low prices; full and half-top phaetons, cabriolets, open and close rockaways, fine buggies; depot, jagger and express wagons.

ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st.

STYLISH CARRIAGE-HORSE FOR SALE—Sixteen hands, sorrel, long tail, splendid set of limbs, and perfectly sound; price $500. Apply at No. 17 East 27th-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE MORGAN, CHESNUT mare, six years old, 14 hands high; sound, kind and thoroughly broke to the saddle. Can be seen at private stable, 48 East 19th-st., any day before 11 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BLACK MARE, four years old, fifteen hands high, warranted sound and kind in harness. Can be seen until sold at No. 103 East 22d-st.

FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON; HAS BEEN RUN only a few times; in first-rate order; City make. Can be seen at the engine-house, No. 18 Renwick-st., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SPLENDID BAY horses, suitable for express-wagon or truck. Inquire at No. 276 Pearl-st., first floor.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class carriages, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., cheap for cash; also second-hand carriages, at TAYLOR & HICKS', No. 59 Cedar-st.

MACHINERY.

THE DOUBLE-POWER HAY AND COTTON PRESS.

PATENTED FEB. 6, 1866.

Excels any Press in existence in its great Compressing Power!! Rapidity of Motion!! Convenience in Operating!! Simplicity of Construction!! and Cheapness in Price. County and State Rights for sale. Address M. D. MOORE & S. BROMBERG, No. 111 Wall-st., New-York, (up stairs,) where a ¼-size working Press may be seen. F. BROMBERGH, agent for Mobile, Ala.

MASONIC.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CORINTHIAN Chapter No. 159, R. A. M., are summoned to meet on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at Odd Fellow's Hall, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late companion Richard B. Cowley, in company with Americus Lodge. By order,

W. H. BUDLONG, H. P.

E. M. ALFORD, Jr., Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in one of the most healthy locations in the City, No. 400 West 23d-st., corner 9th-av.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OR A FEW single persons, can obtain desirable rooms, with or without board, at No. 137 East 28th-st. Sabbath respecting parties preferred.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR A party of gentlemen may obtain handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, with or without partial board; house and location first-class. No. 63 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

A VERY HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED large front parlor and bedroom, with every convenience; also, front room, with or without board, at No. 46 West 29th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with full or partial board, or nice furnished rooms, without board, by calling at No. 144 Rivington-st. House convenient to the cars. Reference required.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD IN A FIRST-class house; location central, airy, 14th to 42d sts; very reasonable terms; small room; reference. Miss L., Station G.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH exclusive use of bath-room; also one or two single rooms to let, with board, in a private family. Apply at No. 262 West 34th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS ON MURRAY HILL—Entire second floor, with or without board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W. L., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR FAMILY or single persons, with or without board, at No. 2 Neilson-place, near Broadway and Waverley-place; satisfactory references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board. No. 246 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, at No. 54 West 23d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY (no children) have five or six comfortable airy rooms to let, with board, for the Summer; price, from $7 to $10 a week; location on Lake Champlain, a few steps from the steamboat landing. Refer to Dr. S. Peters, No. 19 East 15th-st.; S. G. Cuyler, Room No. 19, No. 30 Broad-st. Address A. L. CONGER, Essex, Essex County, N.Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—LLEWELLEN PARK, North Orange, N. J. From six to eight persons can obtain good accommodations in a select farmhouse; 10 minutes' ride from the Park; stable and coach-house; terms moderate. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. M. A. BOVIER, North Orange.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF FIVE OR six can have good plain board at a farm-house; plenty milk, fruit, &c.; two miles from Montclair or Bloomfield depot; children no objection; terms very moderate. Can apply to C. W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st., from 11 to 4 o'clock.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT GREEN'S FARMS, Conn., four to six persons can be accommodated with board in a farm-house, pleasantly situated, with fine water and inland view, 45 miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad to Westport, Conn. Address F. T. B., Westport, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N.Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE BEAUTIFUL Ramapo Valley, 35 miles from New-York, on the Erie Railroad: four trains a day stop at this place; surrounded by fine mountains; good hunting and fishing. For particulars apply at No. 28 West 4th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN OR near Orange, for a lady, two children (ages two and four years) and servant, in a farmer's family, or where good plain board can be had for a moderate price. B. F. WHITE, No. 85 Chambers-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—ORANGE, N. J.—A FEW boarders can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good table, a few minutes' walk from depot. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE, 30 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, near depot. Address Box No. 56 Chappaqua, Westchester County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex Conn.; prices from $5 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD IN THE CITY, ON Harlem River, foot of 125th-st. Apply at No. 191 Chatham-st.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOMS FOR THE season, for a small family—gentleman, his wife, girl of 8 years, infant and nurse; location within one hour of City Hall; situation must be agreeable, and accommodations first-class, and where there are no other boarders; stabling for two horses and carriage-room desired in immediate vicinity; references. Address, with particulars, J. H. D., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

CHESTNUT GROVE HOUSE, SIMONSON-av., Staten Island.—Two or three families and single gentlemen can find pleasant rooms at this very airy, retired and convenient locality, being but 8 to 10 minutes walk from the third or Vanderbilt landing, and only about one hour from the City Hall.

A FAMILY OF EIGHT OR TEN CAN OBtain country board for the Summer months in a pleasant country town, 1½ hours' from City, per New-York and New-Haven Railroad; good stabling, or can furnish teams. Call or address RAYMOND, Fourth National Bank, New-York.

A *** FOR FIRST-CLASS FAMILIES, near Tarrytown; mountain air, all modern improvements, spacious park, fruit and shade trees, stabling. Particulars between 1 and 3 o'clock of B. BARNARD, No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., or of CHARLES DE REVERE, News Agent, Tarrytown.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LIKE TO take two or three persons to board for the Summer; the house is delightfully situated with plenty of shade, fruit and vegetables; 40 minutes' ride from the City and only five minutes' walk from the depot. For particulars apply to Mrs. D. S. LEWIS, Tremont, Harlem Railroad.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED, one hour from New-York, in a newly-furnished house; rooms large; table tip-top. Address S., Box No. 4,429 New-York Post-office, or inquire at drug store, corner Monticello and Communipaw avs., South Bergen, for Mr. SHAW. Horse cars every ten minutes.

SUMMER BOARD CAN BE HAD UPON A beautiful farm in Catskill Mountains; plenty of shade, water, fruit, vegetables and poultry; a fine large house, ice-house, horses and wagons; good fare and reasonable prices. Apply at 191 Broadway, Room No. 12.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO OR three adults can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, within three minutes' walk of the depot; references exchanged. For further particulars inquire at No. 3 Library Building, Orange.

LARGE AIRY ROOMS, WITH LIBERAL table, in a modern stone house, near the depot at Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y. References. Apply at No. 54 West 23d-st.

BOARD IN THE HIGHLANDS, 3 MILES north of Peekskill; two rooms at a farmhouse. For further particulars inquire of C. W. LODER, No. 313 Broadway.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board in a private family in New-Jersey; one hours' ride from the City. Address W., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

TWO OR THREE FAMILIES CAN BE accommodated with board and pleasant rooms near Morristown, N. J. The proprietor can be seen for two days at No. 93 White-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD ON the Palisades, one mile north of Fort Lee; boat runs 4 times a day; lowest price $10. J. COYTE, Coytesville, N. J.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A SMALL family at Peekskill. Apply to Mrs. E. CONKLIN, Peekskill, N. Y. Reference G. Inslee, No. 746 Broadway.

BOARD IN MORRISTOWN, IN A PRIVATE family; accommodations for four or five persons. Address Box No. 101, Morristown, N. J.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations in a private family; $7 to 10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 50, Fishkill, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD—AT THE PARSONage House, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y. Apply as above, or to CHAS. LEFLER, No. 42 Clinton-place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

POWELTON HOUSE,

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

This first-class house will be opened for the season June 23. Persons wishing board by the day or week can apply to W. J. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

BRIGHTON HOUSE—PERTH AMBOY, N. J. is now open for the season. Accommodations first-class. Large rooms, fine grounds, good drives, bathing, boating and fishing. Within easy access of New-York by railroads and steamboats 13 times each way daily. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness, AND NO MOSQUITOES. Terms moderate.

JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT—AMERICAN HOUSE Hyde Park, Vermont, J. J. NESMITH Proprietor.—An elegant resort in the midst of the Green Mountains; on the direct route from Mount Mansfield to Memphremagog Lake; scenery unsurpassed. A good livery connected with the house.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open.

COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open.

S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE STORK HOTEL,

OLD SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably located in a private square, and in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a quiet home are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received for many years by its present proprietor.

BENJAMIN SCRIVEN, Proprietor.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, and WAUGH'S NONPARIEL TORPEDOES, sold wholesale at his manufactory, Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av. A. WAUGH, Proprietor.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by RADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS AGENCY FOR the New-England States by an established commission house. Address Box No. 2,225 Boston, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

SHERIDAN CORBYN..........Manager
J. SCHONBERG..........Stage Manager
C. B. PLATT..........Treasurer

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

THE BUISLAY FAMILY, ÆRIALISTS, PANTOMIMISTS AND ATHLETES, COMPRISING

Mons. ETIENNY BUISLAY,
Mons. ADOLPHE
Mons. AUGUSTE
Mons. JULIO
Mons. GREUET } BUISLAY,
Mons. JUSTIN
Mast. JOAQUIN
Mlle. LUISA

IN THEIR WONDERFUL FEATS, COMPRISING THE NIAGARA LEAP, THE SPIRAL MOUNTAIN, DOUBLE GIANT SWING, And other Novel and Daring Tours de Force.

Owing to the destruction of the Academy of Music, at which these wonderful artists were engaged to appear, and as the New Bowery Theatre was the only establishment in New-York of sufficient size in which to perform their MARVELOUS ACTS, they will, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, June 16, inaugurate A SUMMER SEASON, with the production of the new burlesque drama of LA PIED DU MOUTON; or, THE SHEEP'S FOOT, Which was performed by this TALENTED FAMILY FOR TWO CONSECUTIVE YEARS in Paris, and has been adapted expressly for their opening in New-York, by J. Schonberg, Esq. They will be supported by a FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY, INCLUDING

Miss SALLIE HINCKLY, Mrs. ALECIA THORNE,
Mr. FRED. WOODHULL, Mr. GEO. BOUNDY,
Mr. L. R. BENNEUX, Mr. J. W. PEMBERTON.
(Their first appearance in the ATLANTIC STATES.)
Mr. GEO. BROOKS (Late of Niblo's Garden,)
Mr. ALFRED BECKS and Miss BLANCHE CHAPMAN, (Of Academy of Music, Brooklyn,)
Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. WILLIAMS,
And a number of Auxiliaries;
Mme. STREBINGER, Primiere Danseuse, from the principal Australian Theatres, assisted by
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET, under the direction of Mons. GROSSI, (Late of Academy of Music,)

And in order to add to the effect of this grand production A COMPANY OF SKATERS have been engaged, and will be led by the ICE QUEEN, Miss CARRIE MOORE.

The extravaganza of "THE SHEEP'S FOOT" will be produced with New Music, by Prof. Charles Schultz, Conductor of the Orchestra, and late of San Francisco. Intricate Mechanical Effects, by T. MORGAN and Assistants. New and Magnificent Scenery, by Mr. HILLIARD.

MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress..........MRS. JOHN WOOD.
Stage Manager..........J. H. SELWYN

LAST PERFORMANCES OF MRS. JOHN WOOD, who will appear EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, in the new and interesting drama, adapted expressly for her from the last novel of Charles Dickens, Esq., by MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, entitled OUR MUTUAL FRIEND, produced with all the advantages of NEW SCENERY BY HAYES, NEW MUSIC BY THOS. BAKER, AND A POWERFUL CAST. Received nightly with great applause, and should be witnessed by all who desire to spend "AN EVENING WITH DICKENS."

Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8, and the performance terminates at 11.

SMALLEST SHIP IN THE WORLD.—Capt. Hudson's ship will be on exhibition, 13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., for a few days, before sailing for London and Paris Exhibition, and is the only chance of seeing her. She is 26 feet long, 6 feet beam, 3 feet deep. Will sail about the latter part of this month.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTting on THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 P.M.—Match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons. D. Pfifer's b. m. LADY THORN, J. COOK'S br. s. GEORGE WILKES. Cars leave South Ferry at 10:15 A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and from the Fulton and Williamsburgh ferries every fifteen minutes during the day for the Course direct. Efficient police arrangements.

WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery. Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL, UNDER THE exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the radical cure of Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Varicocele, Hernia, and the obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 8 and 9, and 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 evenings. A lecture on the immediate Cure of Stricture, addressed to his surgical pupils by Dr. Price 10 cents. Apply to EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or Box No. 3,121.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

N. D. THOMPSON, M. D., HYGIENIC Physician, Swedish movement, No. 140 West 16th-st., New-York. Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 and 5 to 7 P. M. Prescriptions given for the prevention of Cholera and other epidemic diseases. Also, best mode of treatment.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $3 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York. the only place.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

DR. SELDEN'S TREATMENT FOR LADIES in trouble is always successful at one interview. Office No. 233 Bleecker-st.

CORIN'S PLASTER AND BURNTWOOD'S Plaster to sell at No. 218 William-st., Room No. 16, from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marriage, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

FINAL OPPORTUNITY of witnessing the great drama of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, in five acts, twelve tableaux, and thirty scenes, with all the ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS. THE CLOSING PERFORMANCES will be given WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½.

MRS. G. C. HOWARD appearing in her original character of TOPSEY, TOPSEY, and for the last time on the occasion of HER BENEFIT, SATURDAY, JUNE 16.

To be seen at all hours,

MASTER ALLIE TURNER, THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD.

A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS, TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS, 300 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA. THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD. A COMPANY OF DWARFS, outrivaling in stature and appearance the famous TOM THUMB TROUPE. A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL. SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS. INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS. WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY. GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH. A LEARNED SEAL—LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS, TWO LIVING SOUTH AFRICAN LIONS, magnificent specimens of those kings of the forest. WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES, comprising figures of celebrated UNION GENERALS AND FOREIGN POTENTATES. DR. HALL'S ESQUIMAUX DOG. LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT'S LOOK-OUT TOWER, used in his advance upon Richmond. GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MONDAY, JUNE 18, the great temperance drama of THE DRUNKARD. Mr. C. W. CLARKE in his original character of EDWARD MIDDLETON.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING, THE POPULAR COMEDIAN, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, will appear in COMEDY and FARCE.

As CORYDON FOXGLOVE, in his own comedy, entitled FLIES IN THE WEB, FLIES IN THE WEB, and in the famous farce, entitled HIS LAST LEGS. Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM as FELIX O'CALLAGHAN.

In preparation—Brougham's world-famous extravaganza POCAHONTAS, With new scenery, new dresses, new jokes, and all the modern improvements.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

14th-st., near 6th-av.

SATURDAY, June 16, at 8 o'clock. BENEFIT OF M. CHAMONIN.

ROQUELAURE.

Comedy Vaudeville, in 4 acts, by M. M. Leuvin and Lhirie.

LE COUCHER D'UNE ETOILE.

Comedy in 1 act, by Leon Gozlan.

Ticket office No. 678 Broadway. (H. Dardonvilles.)

ENGLISH COMIC OPERA.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE, 14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH AV. First Night, of the ROSE OF CASTILE.

MISS RICHINGS, MR. CASTLE,
MISS ZELDA HARRISON, MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,
ED. SEGUIN, H. C. PEAKES,
D. B. WYLIE.
JULIUS EICHBERG..........Conductor

On THURSDAY, by special request, the DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

Tickets—Balcony Boxes, $2; Parquette, $1 50; Reserved Seats in Dress Circle, $1; Dress Circle, 75 Cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

Next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

MONDAY EVENING, June 11, and during the week. THE FASHIONABLE UP-TOWN RESORT.

First week of the following new acts: THE FENIAN RAIDERS—DON'T SHOOT. ANNA MARIA JONES. EVERY ONE FOR HIMSELF. NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION, assisted by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA. CLOSING CONCERT, Twelfth Season, THURSDAY EVENING, 14th June, at Irving Hall, when will be presented Wallace's "LURLINE" and Mendelssohn's "ATHALIE." Solo Singers: Mmes. COOPER and HOLBROOK; Misses SIMONS, MEYER and HOSTRIE; and Messrs. THATCHER, LOMBARD and SARGEANT. Tickets, $1, to be procured at C. A. MUNGER'S, No. 626 Broadway, and of the Members of the Society.

BANJO INSTRUCTION—BY H. C. DOBSON, the most scientific performer and skillful teacher living. The pupil guaranteed perfection in one course of lessons. No. 681 Broadway.

OPEN AND FREE—THE PHRENOLOGICAL Museum of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open, on Sept. 4, a boarding-school for boys on the shore of Lake Mohegan, near Peekskill, N. Y. Parents who desire that their sons may enjoy the great advantages this school will afford, should make early application to C. D. MORRIS, No. 55 West 32d-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE, 78TH-ST., first brown-stone house west of 3d-av. French and English boarding and day school. Fall lessons begin Sept. 12, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1. For circulars apply to the principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

A BUSINESS COURSE.—INSTRUCTION IN penmanship, bookkeeping and business affairs, at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Private rooms may be secured. No vacation.

FINE ARTS.

CHICKENS.

LIVE CHICKENS ON PAPER.

In imitation of a painting in oil by A. F. TAIT. It is so successful

A CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

that even connoisseurs generally take it for the original.

Size 10x12. Price $5 per copy.

Sold in all first-class picture-stores throughout the country.

Will also be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers.

L. PRANG & CO., No. 159 Washington-st., Boston, No. 639 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For setting curb and gutter stone in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street.

Second—For paving with square blocks Thirty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Third—For paving with stone blocks Front-street, from Wall-street to Maiden-lane.

Fourth—For building sewer in First-avenue, from twenty feet south of Fifty-second-street, to sewer in Fiftieth-street, with branch in Fifty-first-street to ninety feet west of Avenue A.

Fifth—For building sewer in First-avenue from Sixth to Seventh streets.

Sixth—For building sewer in West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort street.

Seventh—For paving Thirty-fifth-street with trap block, between First and Second avenues.

Eighth—For laying cross-walk in Twelfth-street, four hundred feet west of Sixth-avenue.

Ninth—For fencing vacant lots in Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—On the east side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street, and all the lots on the west side of First-avenue from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-eighth streets.

Second—All the lots on both sides of Thirty-sixth-street to the extent of half the block from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

Third—All the lots on both sides of Front-street to the extent of half the block from eighty feet south of Wall-street to Fletcher-street.

Fourth—All the lots on both sides of First-avenue from half the block below Fiftieth-street to Fifty-second-street; also all the lots on the north side of Fiftieth-street, and on both sides of Fifty-first-street, and on the south side of Fifty-second-street, from one hundred and twenty-five feet west of the First-avenue to the East River; also all the lots on the south side of Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to one hundred and twenty-five feet west of said avenue.

Fifth—All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixth to Seventh streets.

Sixth—All the lots on both sides of West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort street.

Seventh—All lots on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, to the extent of half the block from First to Second avenue.

Eighth—All the lots on both sides of Twelfth-street, between Sixth and seventh avenues.

Ninth—All those four lots on the south side of Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, and adjoining the Church of St. Gabriel on the west.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1866.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, (3D, 5TH, 6TH AND 8TH WARDS,) NO. 108 LEONARD-ST., May 31, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the provision of section 19 of act June 30, 1864, as amended March 3, 1865, that the lists and enumerations of the annual taxes assessed in this district, will remain open at this office for the space of ten days from the date hereof, for the purpose of inspection by parties concerned; and that for five days immediately thereafter, to wit: From the 10th to the 15th day of June, I will hear appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, returned in the annual list. All appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid are required to be made in writing, and to specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Assessor Fourth District New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866: A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 120 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.

Doors open at 7½. Overture begins at 8.

SECOND WEEK and enthusiastic welcome of the world-famed RAVELS.

GABRIEL, ANTOINE, FRANCOIS, and YOUNG AMERICA,

THE MARTINETTIS, SIGNORITA PEPITA, M. VAN HAMME, and a company of eminent artists, numbering FORTY PERSONS.

Mr. WHEATLEY is gratified in again presenting to the New-York public these old-time favorites, whose genius has maintained through all the changes of their marvelous career, pre-eminent and glorious renown as the most versatile, accomplished and graceful exponents of the charms of the Pantomime known to any stage.

WEDNESDAY, June 13, 1866, will be presented for the first time this season, the most amusing pantomime of GODENSKI.

Rolloff, a drunken Conscript..........FRANCOIS RAVEL.
Stawilas, an old soldier..........ANTOINE RAVEL.
Godenski..........YOUNG AMERICA.

The piece concludes with a grand SKATING SCENE.

Second representation of the Screaming Pantomime of the FOUR LOVERS.

Bebe, a Comic Character..........GABRIEL RAVEL.
Milord Lead..........ANTOINE RAVEL.
Colin..........M. VAN HAMME.

The other characters by the Martinettis, Mad. Marsetti, &c., &c.

The entertainments will commence with THE CELEBRATED FLYING TRAPEZE BY YOUNG AMERICA. In which he will execute his wonderful THREE BACK SOMERSAULTS, never before attempted by any artiste on the trapeze.

TO-MORROW, (Thursday)—TRAPEZE, SOLDIER FOR LOVE, (first time,) GRACEFUL GROUPINGS, NYMPHS AND BUTTERFLY.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, at 2, SECOND GRAND MATINEE.

The programme changed nightly. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Open at 7½ o'clock. Begin at 8.

SUMMER SEASON. THIRD ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT of the popular and talented Comedian, MR. DAN BRYANT, who will appear in a series of his celebrated Irish impersonations.

THIS EVENING.

The performance will commence with Powers' famous comic drama, in two acts, entitled BORN TO GOOD LUCK.

Paudeen O'Rafferty..........Mr. DAN BRYANT
with the song "Flaming O'Flanigans."
Nina, with song..........MISS ROSA COOKE.

Other characters by Mr. Geo. Holland, John Nunan, B. T. Ringgold, Leonard Pope, Graham, Ward, Cashim, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith. In the course of the piece, an IRISH REEL by Mr. DAN BRYANT and Miss ROSA COOKE.

To conclude with the great Bryant Specialty, the successful dramatization by Mr. W. R. Floyd, of HANDY ANDY.

Handy Andy..........Mr. DAN BRYANT
With song, "The Darling Ould Stick," and an Irish Jig.

Other characters by Mr. Geo. Kaines, B. T. Ringgold, G. F. Browne, J. C. Williamson, Graham, Pope, Miss Rosa Cooke, Miss Carman, Miss Mary Barrett.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. Fox

MISS FANNY HERRING as THE FEMALE DETECTIVE, Sustaining six different characters.

JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY.

THE FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY IN THE ABOVE PIECES.

Friday—BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY HERRING.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,

AT TERRACE GARDEN, 3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

PROPRIETORS..........JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS

GREAT SUCCESS.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 7.

THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT.

THIS EVENING, at the above-named beautiful and favorably-known resort.

During unfavorable weather the concert will be given in the large and elegant hall connected with the establishment.

SATURDAY, at 4, AN AFTERNOON CONCERT.

ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

SEASON TICKETS, TEN DOLLARS EACH, admitting to the entire series during three months, may be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and at the Terrace Garden.

N. B.—Entrance for carriages on 3d-av.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

CONTINUED TRIUMPH. THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE. THE NAIAD QUEEN! CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY

PIANO-FORTE.

Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.

Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.

Call or send for circulars with illustrations to WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES

Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.

WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

CARD.—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, INSTRUCTORS at the National Conservatory of Music, herewith inform our pupils that Messrs. White and Locke have used our names without our consent, when stating that we were to remain with them at the establishment in East 13th-st.

R. WELLENSTEIN, CH. HEYDTMANN,
A. DAVIS,
Signor GIANETTI, CH. FOEPPEL.

CARD FROM THE INSTRUCTORS OF THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Some differences having arisen between Mr. Edward Mollenhauer, the Founder and Musical Director of the National Conservatory of Music, and Messrs. White and Locke, its business managers, the undersigned deem it due to Mr. Mollenhauer and to themselves to say that they cordially approve of Mr. Mollenhauer's course, and will be ready to meet their pupils at the new class-rooms, in Schuberth's Building, No. 820 Broadway.

Mons. LEJEAL, CH. HEYDTMANN,
Signor GIANETTI, R. WELLENSTEIN,
CH. FOEPPEL, A. DAVIS,
J. H. GROSCHEL, M. ISAMBEAUX.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC is now open under the following Professors:

Messrs. HEYDTMAN, Messrs. GIANNETTI,
WELLENSTEIN, FOEPPLE,
BOETTGU, TISSINGTON.
A. DAVIS.

E. G. LOCKE, Business Manager.

J. C. WHITE, Secretary.

N. B.—Edward Mollenhauer has no connection with the National Conservatory of Music from this date, June 9.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—OWING to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand pianos will be sold, at greatly reduced prices, before the 15th inst. Fifty pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page.

HORACE WATERS.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.

(Established 1829.)

A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail. Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

HAINES BROS.' SUPERIOR OVERSTRUNG PIANOFORTES.—Dealers and the public will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves at our large and extensive warerooms, Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372 2d-av., both corners of 21st-st.

SOPRANO WANTED—FOR A QUARTETTE Choir, in an Episcopal Church up town; a good reader with a cultivated voice, will receive a liberal salary. Address box No. 4,295 New-York Post-office.

GRAND PIANO FOR SALE.—A SECOND-hand Chickering grand piano for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 135 Grand-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract Teeth without pain or injury, 12,356 patients can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 873 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 159 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts New-York.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Continued from First Page.

to the votes and resolutions of that body as at present constituted, and he allows none of its stammery to interfere with the further strengthening of Magdeburg, Erfurt, and other such strongholds, and the purchasing of great numbers of horses and munitions of war.

But in the midst of all this, the warlike Count is troubled and disquieted by loud voices that come up from Prussia itself against the threatened war. Not only has he estranged his former allies, but he is fast losing his own people's support. The eagerness with which the Government organs, particularly the *Nord-Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, caught at the solitary note of support that came up the other day in the shape of an address to the King from Silesia, is significant. It is paraded at full length, and copied into the editorials as expressing the unanimous purpose of the people of Silesia, when the fact is it was gotten up by a half-dozen officers, and circulated among a few known adherents of the Government who are dependent on their places for their rye bread and beer. The King sent back his gracious reply that, "knowing as he did the Prussian people, he was fully persuaded that come war from whence it might, East or West, the dwellers on the Rhine and Old Prussia alike would display a noble patriotism." On the other hand, the multitudes of petitions sent to him praying him to preserve the peace of the kingdom received a cold welcome from him, and a reply to one answers for all: "I might send these petitions to the Emperor of Austria with a request that he respect them; but that I think no one of the petitioners would desire a King of Prussia to do." I have traveled much of late on foot through Prussia, and conversed with the common people, and I know whereof I affirm, when I say that Prussia is almost unanimous against a war with Austria. The officers of the army generally favor it, for reasons that can be readily imagined, but they are not with the people.

It is but natural, under all these adverse circumstances, that Count BISMARCK should seek to know what he can rely on, and whether he has yet any support left that will be of solid value. He has accordingly lately addressed a note to the Prussian Ambassador, Gen. VON ROEDER, at the Court of the Electorate of Hesse Cassel, (the only one, perhaps, of the Middle States that has not openly signified its opposition to the Prussian policy,) instructing him to request of the Elector a definitive statement as to what his course would be in case of war. He wishes the Elector to pursue one of three alternatives: Either enter into an active alliance, remain neutral, giving Prussia the right to use the roads in case of military necessity, or assume an "armed neutrality, which Prussia can recognize as a hostile act, and meet accordingly." It is certainly not without significance, when the representative of so great a Government as that of Prussia comes and makes his obeisance before so insignificant a principality as Hesse Cassel.

The papers of the city and of the whole Kingdom have already adopted a reticence in regard to the movement of troops that is characteristic of a time of actual war. It is difficult to give much that is definite in regard to that. It appears to be, however, the general expectation that, if war ensues, Austria will make an early attack on Silesia, and heavy bodies of troops are being continually directed thither. The great line of railroad running along the lower borders of Prussia, through Erfurt, Leipsic and Dresden to Breslau in Silesia, is busily employed in transferring troops eastward. I have seen trains of vast size, sometimes fifty or sixty cars, loaded with troops and horses, moving in that direction.

As a rather noteworthy sign of the times, it may be set down that the Liberals of Berlin are to have completed, on the 1st of June next, a building, the principal room of which is to be used as a club-room. This club will be modeled after the English clubs, will contain copies of all the newspapers and pamphlets of the day favorable to the Liberal cause, and will be open to access as a general reading-room for a nominal sum, sufficient to defray expenses. The Liberal Party of Prussia is daily rising to the ascendant in the kingdom; they already have control of three of the most able dailies of Berlin, and this last step, being made in these warlike days, certainly indicates growing confidence and strength on their part, and will be the inauguration of that freedom of political discussion which is healthy but which is not now found in Prussia. He who scatters newspapers in the midst of the people slings firebrands among aristocracies, castes and crowns—articles which now, in Europe, particularly in Prussia, are very combustible.

I may mention as an additional evidence of the unpopularity of the present Government and its policy with the people, that it has lately quartered a large body of soldiers on the citizens of Potsdam—a measure never before resorted to. In peace times the garrison of Potsdam was 8,000, but of late it has been increased to 12,000, and, in lack of barracks for the additional 4,000 they have been distributed among the citizens according to their means. A citizen of that place told me a few days ago he had six in his house, at a rate of $1 20 a month each for their lodging alone. Potsdam is the most beautiful and petted city of the realm; its inhabitants prided themselves on enjoying more than a usual share of the royal favor, and now this measure comes upon them with chilling effect. It is not necessary to add that there is a deep-seated discontent among them.

On the other hand, evidences of the most unequivocal loyalty and warlike patriotism accumulate daily among the Austrians. FRANCIS JOSEPH has lately sent a flattering letter to the citizens of Prague in reply to an address; the students of Vienna exhibit the utmost enthusiasm, and are forming volunteer battalions; and so confident, even hopeful [illegible] are the people of Bohemia of a war, that a bookseller of Prague has already a map illustrating the scene of hostilities of "the great German war." For once the Emperor of that country appears to have an entirely popular thing.

Meantime the Austrian situation is likely soon to be simplified by the withdrawal from it of the Italian element. The day approaches when Venetia is to pass over to United Italy by peaceful cession, as I have in previous letters intimated. Count MENSDORF [illegible] representatives of Austria, which is manifestly intended to smooth the way for a cession of Venice. It is necessary that such a contravention of the traditional policy of Austria should not be too suddenly sprung upon European politics; hence this note of preparation. The Count distinctly asserts that Austria may solve the Italian question by a cession of her possessions there, though he takes occasion to assert again that "a vast majority of the people of Venetia desire no change," and that the Anti-Austrian agitation is factitious and superficial. He says it is far less a Venetian question—that it is a Polish, an Irish or an Alsatian question—a very polite way of saying that if England, France and the other nations had let Venetia alone the people would have been ever satisfied with Austrian rule.

SEGREX.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Conference—Its Acceptance by the Great Powers—The Views of the French Government—State of Public Feeling in Europe.

PARIS, Friday, June 1, 1866.

Contrary to general anticipations, the Conference proposed by England, France and Russia has been accepted by all the Powers interested, and will commence its deliberations as soon as the preliminary formalities have been arranged, provided some unforeseen incident shall not, in the meantime, apply the spark to the magazine, and set Europe in a blaze before the plenipotentiaries can assemble. The French official journal declares that public opinion throughout Europe has received with the greatest favor the efforts of the three neutral Powers to secure the meeting of a Conference; that the English press unanimously applauds the project; that the Russian journals speak of it in terms "full of wisdom," and that both Germany and Italy are sincerely grateful for this timely interposition, which may yet preserve them from the horrors of war. The brief note of the *Moniteur* terminates with the expression of the confident belief that the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of all the Powers concerned will, in person, take part in the approaching deliberations.

The view of the French Government organ is naturally *couleur de rose*, but respect for truth compels me to add that a very small minority only of the people of Europe places faith in the results of the future Conference. It is already clear that neither Austria, Prussia nor Italy heartily accepts the proposition, and each does so solely to evade the responsibility of precipitating war. It is positively affirmed that the chief of the Cabinet of Vienna, Count VON MENSDORF, previously to the departure of the Duke DE GRAMMONT, for Paris, informed the French Ambassador that Austria could only participate in the Conference on condition that existing treaties should form the basis of the deliberations. The treaties here referred to are clearly those of Vienna (1864) and Gastein, as regards the Duchies, and that of Zurich, as regards Italy. This interpretation is fully justified by the ground adopted by the principal Austrian journals which take for granted that the Venetian question has ceased to be considered as one of the three points laid down as the bases of negotiations, and that the substitution of the words "examination of Italian affairs," opens wide the door to a new discussion of the treaty of Zurich. This idea is distinctly developed by the open avowal of the belief that an Italian Confederation, under the Presidency of the Pope, is by no means impossible. In fact, it will be remembered, that by the terms of the Convention of July 11, 1859, it was agreed that Venetia, while still remaining under the crown of the Emperor of Austria, was to form a portion of the projected Italian Confederation. Thus, if the Austrian journals reflect the views of the Viennese Cabinet, the Plenipotentiary of FRANCIS JOSEPH would enter the future Congress, not with the remotest intention of abandoning Venice to the Italians, but for the single purpose of claiming the restoration of FRANCIS II. to the throne of Naples, and the Grand Dukes of Tuscany, Parma and Modena to their respective possessions. Such doctrines as these are not of a character to assure the maintenance of peace. Some of the Vienna journals carry their imperturbable coolness even further than this. The *Presse*, for example, thinks that the labors of the Conference will be easily performed, if Prussia, recognizing the superior force and resources of Austria, should determine to decline the combat, leaving the Italians incapable of attempting the struggle. In other words, if Prussia will give up her designs upon the Duchies and her plan of federal reform, and if the Italians abandon their claims upon Venice, there is no danger of war. The theory of the *Presse* is amusing, but is wanting in originality. It reminds one of the ingenious arrangements of the Richmond journals, which persisted in declaring, throughout the late rebellion, that the Southern States would gladly make peace with the United States, if the latter would consent to "let them alone." Despite the assurances of the *Moniteur*, there is good reason to believe that Count VON MENSDORF will not personally take part in the deliberations of the Conference, but that Austria will be represented by the Prince DE METTERNICH. There seem to be still stronger grounds for supposing that Count VON BISMARCK will not leave Berlin at this juncture, as he cannot risk abandoning the irresolute old King to himself, and, as it is, experiences the greatest difficulty in preventing his royal master from overturning all his ambitious plans, by some inconsiderate act.

As regards public opinion in Prussia, though strongly opposed to war, no hope is entertained that the pending questions can be settled by a diplomatic Conference. The change in the programme which places the question of the Duchies as the first to be discussed, gives a sort of negative satisfaction in Berlin. The journals of that city claim that the attitude of the Conference will not be hostile to the policy of Prussia in the Duchies, on condition that she shall demonstrate that the Duchies are favorable to her rule, which, of course, is pretended to be the fact. They aver, also, that it is better that this question should be first in order, inasmuch as the Italian question is certain to cause the breaking-up of the Conference, and by preceding that stumbling-block, Prussia may reap some advantage from the deliberations, without being bound by the decision should it prove adverse to her interests.

In Italy, the excitement continues unabated, and the preparations for war are carried on as vigorously as if no Congress was to assemble. The ardor of the impulsive Italians has, nevertheless, received a cold bath, in the shape of an accredited rumor that the secret treaty between VICTOR EMMANUEL and WILLIAM I., of which so much has been said, has no official existence. It is now pretended that the King of Prussia has not yet appended his signature to the all-important document, and that Gen. LA MARMORA has been deceived by his conversations with the Prussian Minister, at Florence, and by the dispatches of Count VON BISMARCK. As a confirmation of this new aspect of affairs, the *Italie*, a semi-official organ of the Cabinet of Florence, appears to be charged with the delicate task of paving the way for a plain avowal relative to the refusal of the King of Prussia to ratify the engagements of his Prime Minister. It has been suspected for some time that Queen VICTORIA, whose friendship for Austria is well known, is using all her influence with the King of Prussia to dissuade him from forming an alliance with Italy, to whose policy the Queen is undisguisedly hostile. This, superadded to the exertions of the Emperor ALEXANDER, is believed to have induced His Prussian Majesty to falter in his purpose, and the consequence is at least a postponement of his promised signature. But even should it be withheld altogether, the intention of the Italians is fixed, and their own Government will be unable to restrain them. If there is no war there will be a revolution, and the latest intelligence from Florence informs us in positive terms that Gen. LA MARMORA, in his reply to the invitation of the three neutral Powers, has accepted the Congress, in the name of Italy, but on the sole condition that, as far as Italy is concerned, the basis of the deliberations of the Conference shall be the cession of Venetia. If this statement should prove correct, there will be no Congress, for Austria will never consent to take part in it with such an understanding.

Altogether, the political horizon remains sombre. The general uneasiness is significantly indicated by the depressed condition of the money markets of Europe. Many persons regard the present uncertain state of affairs as actually worse than war itself, for to instability there is no issue, while war offers at least the promise of victory. The effects of the financial epidemic which has spread over the continent are most disastrous. All descriptions of business suffer, and the public wealth of States is ruinously depreciated. Nor is this all. So long as the uncertainty exists, and nations are arming for a conflict which remains only a menace, the hopes of liberal Europe are deferred. There is no faith in a diplomatic Conference because under any circumstances it is believed that a Conference can do no more than temporarily patch up the dissensions of Governments. In France, even the persistent advocates of peace demand that there shall be a clearing off of old scores, at the point of the sword, as the only definitive remedy. Since Austria Prussia, Germany and Italy have armed themselves to the teeth, have burdened the present and mortgaged the future, let them fight it out, and settle once for all the differences which every Spring threaten to deluge Europe with blood, and serve only as excuses for increased armaments and increased taxation. Here, in Paris, the Liberal press does not fear to declare openly that if the Emperor NAPOLEON had carried out in 1859 the programme he announced of "Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic," Europe would not now be on the brink of a general war. The same writers do not hesitate to add that the time has come for NAPOLEON to pursue his half-accomplished purpose, and such is in reality the secret thought of the Emperor himself, who is patiently awaiting the propitious moment which shall enable him to grapple with Austria under circumstances very different from those of 1859, when there was imminent danger of being obliged to fight Austria and Germany at the same time, with no prospect of compensation for France, even in the event of victory. Now all is changed. Italy, his ally of 1859, is prepared to enter the field almost alone, and Prussia, in return for his consent to her absorption of the Duchies, will gladly give up the coveted provinces of the Rhine—the dream of the new Napoleonic era. The time for delays is passing rapidly, and we shall soon see whether the famous speech of Auxerre was not intended to rank in history with the oracular utterance of January 1st, 1859, the precursor of Magenta and Solferino.

RALPH EASEL.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.

Official Dispatches from Admiral Denman—His Version of the Reported Negotiations.

REAR-ADMIRAL DENMAN TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY.

SUTLEJ, VALPARAISO, March 31.

SIR: In continuation of my last report, I beg you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I have sent the *Shearwater* to Callao to endeavor to arrange about the mails of the belligerents. On the afternoon of Saturday, the 24th inst., some English merchants called on me and stated that the Spanish Brigadier-General was, they believed, about to bombard the town, and expressed their desire to address me on the subject, and informing me that several of the foreign Consuls entertained the same desire. Next day, Sunday, the 25th, I went on board the Spanish flagship to inquire into the truth of the above rumor, thinking it probable that if it were correct, and if, as I believe, it had been decided on upon the Brigadier-General's sole responsibility, that I might induce him to suspend operations until orders arrived from Spain. He informed me that the United States Minister had proposed certain terms of accommodation, and was about to proceed with them to the Government of Santiago. He stated that these terms did not emanate from himself, but had been suggested by the United States Minister. He then declared that if these terms were not accepted by 8 A. M. on Tuesday, the 27th, he should issue a manifesto, and would bombard the town of Valparaiso after a short interval. In answer to my strong remonstrances, urging him to postpone this measure until he could hear from Spain, the Brigadier-General stated that he had already received most stringent orders from his Government, which left him no option whatever; and that he had delayed his operations to the utmost possible limit. He solemnly promised me to use every precaution in his power to prevent injury to life and private property, and to confine his fire as much as possible to public buildings; but while he expressed great pain at the duty imposed upon him, he declared he was firmly resolved to fulfill his orders.

Commodore RODGERS, United States Navy, informed me of the circumstances before he proceeded to Santiago on Sunday afternoon, and I sent Commodore DE COURCY to inform Mr. THOMSON, the British Minister, of what was in progress, but desired him to do so confidentially, and not to mix himself up with the proceedings of the United State authorities, as it was for Mr. THOMSON to consider whether or no he should be able to unite with him. On ascertaining that the Brigadier-General had special instructions from his own Government, I requested the British Consul, who had accompanied me to the *Numancia*, to inform the Consuls and merchants that under these circumstances my instructions rendered it impossible for me to interfere beyond using my efforts to prevent injury to private interests, and to inform them of the promise I had received from Brig.-Gen. NUNEZ to that effect. Next day I received applications from the Consuls of the States named in the margin, and from the English, French and German residents, requesting my protection against the bombardment, to which I replied to the same effect, offering refuge to any one desiring it on board Her Majesty's ships. Yesterday, the 30th March, (Good Friday,) Brig.-Gen. NUNEZ came on board to inform me that, of his own accord, Commodore RODGERS had again proceeded to Santiago, but that the Brigadier-General had authorized him to say that if one of the Ministers would come on board the Spanish flagship, on the part of the Government, and acknowledge that in the absence of all power to resist on the part of Chili, it would be an act of generosity if the Brigadier-General would not bombard the town; and if the Minister would promise, on the part of his Government, to fulfill the conditions already proposed by the United States Minister on Sunday, the 25th, that he would even still abstain from a bombardment; but if the promise thus made by the Minister was not exactly fulfilled by the Chilian Government, that he would then bombard the town according to the manifesto already issued, and without further notice. I took this opportunity of obtaining a promise from Brig.-Gen. NUNEZ that he would hoist a Spanish flag at the fore-yard-arm as a signal when the bombardment was definitely over. Very shortly after this interview the Brigadier-General received a letter, published in the newspapers as soon as it reached him, a copy of which I inclose, which he considered as fatal to all prospect of accommodation. The *Devastation* moved the *Nereus*, the French Government storeship *Egene*, and two merchant ships, from the bay to the anchorage at Silinas, and the United States squadron, as well as the ships under my orders, will proceed to the same quarter this morning, before the bombardment commences.

I regret to say that many of the English merchants will probably suffer very severe losses; but, while I deeply sympathize with them, I could not approve of the intention announced to me by a deputation, who stated to me on Thursday, March 29, that, as I considered myself bound to a strict neutrality, they should appeal to the United States Commodore for protection. I shall continue my report before the mail sails for England. I have, &c.,

J. G. DENMAN.

A SECOND DISPATCH.

In a second dispatch to the Secretary to the Admiralty of the same date, the Admiral says:

"Several of the British residents, on Saturday, the 24th, called on me, informing me of a rumor that the Spanish squadron was about to bombard the town, and stating that they intended to address me on the subject, as also the foreign Consuls; but they had called upon me without delay, in order to save time. I promised to do all in my power to prevent this calamity, which, having had no intimation from the Spanish Brigadier-General, and supposing that no fresh instructions had arrived from Spain, I believed would, if true, take place on his own responsibility. In this case I felt some confidence that I should be able to induce him to postpone such a measure until he had communicated with his Government. I was very careful to avoid giving grounds for supposing that I should interfere in any other way than by remonstrance, taking care to inform those who had called upon me that I was bound by my orders to a strict neutrality. Next day (Sunday) I called on the Brigadier-General on board his flag-ship, and have already detailed what took place on that occasion in my letter of March 31. Her Majesty's Consul, Mr. ROUSE, accompanied me, and on our return I requested that he would inform any British residents, and any of the consular body he might meet, that unless the proposals of the United States Minister were accepted, the Brigadier-General would issue his manifesto on Tuesday morning, the 27th, at 9 o'clock, and that he should bombard a few days afterwards. On Monday morning, the 26th, my communication through Mr. ROUSE was universally known. In the afternoon of that day I received the letter above referred to, of the 26th of March, and letters also from several foreign consuls. On Tuesday morning, the 27th, the Spanish Brigadier-General issued his manifesto, stating that the bombardment would take place on Saturday, the 31st of March. Thus my communication through the Consul had the effect of giving authentic notice of the probable bombardment of the town upwards of thirty-six hours before it would have been otherwise known."

With reference to the resolutions passed by the British residents the Admiral says:

"I never gave any 'positive assurance that I would interfere by force, if necessary, to prevent a bombardment,' and, this assertion being untrue, it follows that the statement that I caused a 'loss of much valuable time, which might have been profitably employed in securing safety to life and property,' is entirely contrary to facts. I made no 'plea of want of sufficient force to oppose the Spaniards,' and 'the coöperation of the United States squadron' was not pressed upon me by its Commodore. The circumstances which took place on this subject are reported in my letter of the 29th March, and referred to the case of the bombardment of the town without notice, in case a torpedo was exploded against the Spanish squadron. When the intention of bombarding the town by express orders direct from Spain was known, the United States Commodore devoted himself to the attempt to prevent it by endeavoring to propose terms between the belligerents, which of itself shows that he had no intention of otherwise interfering; and he was, like myself, ordered to observe a strict neutrality. The statement that the United States Minister and Commodore used 'their utmost endeavors to prevent, by coöperation with the British forces, the bombardment of the city,' has no foundation whatever. The subject was never mentioned to me by Gen. KILPATRICK at all, and by Commodore RODGERS only with reference to the contingency explained in my letter of the 29th March, relative to a bombardment without notice in case a torpedo was exploded against the Spanish squadron."

THE CELESTIAL EMBASSY.

The Chinese Envoy's Report on England.

From the Owl.

The following is the translation of a dispatch from the Chinese Commissioner, at present in England, to his Government: "PIN-TA-JIN, Commissioner from his Celestial Majesty to the Barbarians of Europe, a Privy Councillor, a Member of the Board of Etiquette, Senior President of the Council for Foreign Disputes, to his Highness the Prince of KUNG, having been required by your Highness to send such reports as may seem to be worthy of attention, from time to time, in these distant parts, I hasten now to report that I have in safety landed in this, the country of the English barbarians, and am living in the Capital. I am informed that, even as his Celestial Majesty deemed it prudent to retire from Pekin on the approach of the barbarian officers, so also has the Queen of these people retired to a place in the country, on a hill by a river, where she will be safe from us. In the same way it is said that the heir apparent has also left the capital, and betaken himself to a private house, where he may be secure from any danger from our presence. Maj. BRINE, who is sent to wait on us, says that the Queen and Prince are not gone away from fear, but that some horses are running about near the house to which the Prince is gone. This is evidently to deceive us, for the barbarians do not shoot horses, and if it was only to see them, why should they not be made to run in the capital? We have, however, tried to reassure the Prime Minister that there is no occasion for fear. But these English seem to me to be a very timid race. Your Highness, perhaps, will hardly believe me when I say that the commonest word to hear is "panic," which, I am told, means a foolish and groundless fear. In every place where we go we are sure to be met by this expression. I have asked Maj. BRINE, and he says that it is a great fear about not having money enough, and that a great bank has been making a great 'squeeze.' They are, indeed, an odd people. If there is not money enough, the experience of the Celestial Empire, as your Highness knows, points necessarily to a 'squeeze;' but the English as yet do not understand politics. Then, again, I find great fear among many of a body of what are apparently Taepings, but here called Fenians. I have asked to be shown their camps, or taken to their army, but then I am told there is no camp and no army. Then I say, 'Of what, then, are you afraid?' and I am told that it is in another country that the Taeping Fenians are, and that something might happen in that country to disturb the peace. It must be a bad Government, unlike the strong one under your Highness, which can thus tremble at everything. Then I am told that there is a great fear among some of the great council that they will lose their seats at the governing board. It is difficult to understand this question, as there seems to be much division on the subject. As far as I can understand there are two parties in this state. One is the party under Lord BRIGHT RUSSELL. He is in power, and he does not want to give it up; and there is another party under Lord DERBY, who has the curious custom of running very fast along a piece of grass once a year near the capital, amidst the cheers of his people. This ceremony we were too late to see, which I much regret. Now, the one party want to divide the seats of the other party, and as I am told that a seat is a fine palace in the country, the party of the running lord do not want to lose them, and therefore they fight amongst themselves and with the followers of the great Lord RUSSELL. I fear that I have not made the matter very clear to your Highness; but it is a very trivial matter, as no one but the rivals themselves seem to care for it. Reform is the name of the palace where Lord BRIGHT RUSSELL lives, but it appears that the servants of DERBY have often tried to get into it. The barbarians here seem to be weak in other ways. As far as I can learn, there is a great commotion in States near here. It is said they are going to fight, but I am unable to understand what they are going to fight about. I have written to the great Lord RUSSELL to ask, but he has not yet answered me. I am told that England will have nothing to do with it; but this seems to me to be untrue. If she could send troops and ships all the way to Pekin to fight, she must surely fight here when she is so close. So I said to Major BRINE, but he told me that the policy of the Government was non-intervention—that is, that they did not interfere with other nations. This is evidently untrue, or they would not have bombarded Canton or burnt Yuen-ming-Yuen. It is plain to me that in England now everybody is very much afraid of everything, and that we have been led into paying too much attention to what she says and does. I would suggest to your Highness that it would be good policy to threaten to send a fleet of junks to blockade the Thames, should you have any difficulty in the future with the English Ambassador at Pekin. If you can prove to the barbarians that you are in earnest you will conquer, for their Government has never yet been able to persuade others that it is in earnest about anything."

What the Celestial Embassy Witnessed in the British Parliament.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, June 2.

The Asiatic gentlemen who last night visited the House of Commons witnessed a remarkable scene, which must have rather disturbed their previous conception of the "collective wisdom" of a great country. For more than an hour a large number of grave-looking gentlemen were engaged in hooting, howling and groaning, while an excited orator was seen wagging a gray beard and gesticulating wildly, while every now and then, as the storm left him partially lulled, he was heard shouting disjointed fragments of sentences at the top of his voice. The Oriental visitors probably learned from their interpreter that this was Mr. WHALLEY discoursing about Fenianism and the Pope, and must have been rather puzzled to know whether it was terror of the Irish or hatred of the Pope that caused such discord. Possibly they fancied that when the yelling ceased the business was over, since they went off as soon as comparative silence of a single member addressing a quiet assembly was established. There is no saying, indeed, how long the disorder might have continued had not Sir PERCY BURRELL interrupted Mr. WHALLEY by a suggestion that the Speaker should count the House. The Conservative benches were cleared almost in an instant, and there was also a partial retreat from the other side, possibly in the hope that both Mr. WHALLEY and Reform might thus be escaped. The Speaker, however, under the circumstances—it being obvious that there were more than forty present—declined to count, but appealed to Mr. WHALLEY, in terms of scarcely disguised rebuke, to spare the House a continuance of such an unseemly scene. After this, the member for Peterborough had a sufficient sense of decency and reason not to persevere. Of course, in such a case, the House had no power to reduce Mr. WHALLEY to silence, though they could prevent his being heard. We cannot help thinking that a decided protest against the time of the House being wasted by any idle motion, members should have resigned themselves with dignity to the infliction of Mr. WHALLEY's turbid nonsense. Such a tumult as last night prevailed between five and six was certainly not creditable to the House at large, however much the chief blame might be due to Mr. WHALLEY's pertinacious ill-breeding. It would probably serve no purpose to remind Mr. WHALLEY of the rules alike of courtesy and common sense, which require that members should consult the convenience of the House, and respect a reasonable wish expressed by a large majority. Up to a certain point his adroit performances are no doubt very damaging to the Protestant cause, but he would put it to the Father whether he is not carrying his tactics too far, and overacting his part. He might be content with having disturbed the great Protestant champion, Mr. NEWDEGATE, to such an extent that he instantly quits the House whenever Mr. WHALLEY rises. The people of Peterborough ought also to reflect whether the discredit of such an exhibition as that of last night does not extend to themselves. If fitness to exercise the franchise be tested by the results of elections, we apprehend that Peterborough has given abundant proof of its incapacity to select a representative by twice returning a Whalley to Parliament.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

Ninth Annual Regatta—Fine Weather, a Brisk Breeze, and a Good Start—Pleasure on the "Way"—How the Misses Cable, and Psyche and Martha Behaved with the Buoy—The Race Home—How Jennie Gave Way to the Goddess and the "Little One" Trod on Their Heels—And How Happily Everything Ended.

The ninth annual Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club came off yesterday, and was in every particular a complete success. Had the members of the Club had the making of their own weather, or had they been pious enough to have prayed for a special dispensation in their favor, their labors or their prayers could not possibly have a more favorable result than in giving them what they had—fine weather, a good breeze, a capital race, and as much social enjoyment for their friends who accompanied them as could be crowded into five hours of sunshine.

Following is the list of yachts entered for the race, with their numbers and the area of square feet in canvas carried:

SCHOONERS.

	Area of sq. ft.		Area of sq. ft.
1. Mystic	2,443	3. Comfort	1,435
2. Startled Fawn	1,848		

FIRST-CLASS SLOOPS.

4. Psyche	2,467	10. Carlton	1,072
5. Lena	2,082	11. Falcon	1,067
6. Nautilus	1,916	12. Modesty	978
7. Fanny	1,766	13. Isaac Walton	827
8. Restless	1,285	14. Early Bird	806
9. Jennie Cable	1,147		

SECOND-CLASS SLOOPS.

15. Martha	1,044	20. Amelia	723
16. Muscateed	941	21. Carrie	710
17. Una	850	22. W. M. Tweed	677
18. Hornet	800	23. Echo	610
19. Apollo	765	24. Nancy	593

Allowance of time, 1¼ seconds to square foot.

The regatta Committee were as follows: W. H. PEGG, Chairman; E. UNDERHILL, EDWIN HILLYER, J. M. SAWYER and J. M. WEEKS.

The Judges: Messrs. M. M. VAN DYKE, JOHN H. LEWIS, F. P. BUNKER, THOMAS GRAHAM and W. G. HYNARD.

The Judges, with several of the members of Committee, and their personal friends, proceeded on board the steamer *W. Fletcher* to the place of starting, near the stake-boat of the club-house in Gowanus Bay. The steamer *Thomas P. Way* had been provided for the accommodation of the spectators, and as early as 10½ o'clock, although the race was not to begin until 12, commenced to receive her precious freight of yacht-loving Brooklynites, of both sexes, at the slip near the Fulton-Ferry. The getting on board was no easy matter, owing to the indifferent gangway provided and the difficulty of access to it, and crinolines were subjected to serious discomfiture from the crush to get near the boat, and the somewhat perilous ascent on board. The opportunities afforded to gallants were many, and were taken advantage of with celerity no less marked than that of the Broadway squad, and accomplished in a manner almost as graceful.

When the steamer started the passengers on board must have numbered over 1,500, representing in the outward evidences of attire and the plenitude of opera-glasses were indicative of quality, the well-to-do Brooklyn.

THE START.

At 11:45 the first gun gave the signal "prepare to start," and the yachts answered with their jibs with the precision of a company of soldiers at drill. At 12 precisely the second gun was fired, and the schooners started; at the third, a few minutes after, the first-class sloops, and at the fourth, the second-class sloops—all filling in well with the breeze from the northeast, and bearing off with flowing sheets toward Staten Island; the *Nautilus* leading off, followed closely by the *Startled Fawn*, and at their heels the *Psyche*.

While in the quiet waters of the inner Bay there were few if any evidences of relatively superior sailing, the varying tactics of the yachts making the reckoning of their positions by the spectators a mere matter of conjecture.

Having passed through the Narrows in a crowd, the little fleet, free of the sheltering headland at Fort Hamilton, caught the unintercepted breeze, and went gaily to their work, the *Jennie Cable* overhauling all before her rapidly, and taking the lead in earnest, followed close by the *Psyche*, the *Martha*, the *Mystic*, and the *Nautilus*, with their followers scattering.

Here the steamers passed through the fleet and steamed on, in a straight line for the outstake.

That the gentlemen judges and the ladies, who sided with them, and all their friends on board the *Fletcher* enjoyed themselves, is unquestionable, but considering the responsibility which must have weighed upon them their capacity for enjoyment on this occasion could not possibly be so comprehensive as those of the funny folks over the "*Way*."

THE THOMAS P. WAY.

Here, just as soon as they got without the dominions of the Boards of Health and Excise, which, it is presumed, are bounded seaward by the Narrows, the attack which was made on everything indigestible and provocative of choleratic symptoms was appalling, and the libations of lager which were poured out would have satisfied the thirty thousand that followed the horse and wagon through the Excise law to Paul Falk's Garden on Sunday last.

Plates of sandwiches, dishes of ice cream and strawberries, sections of pies, slices of pound and plum cakes, with rivers of lemonade, disappeared among the fair ones in a most remarkable manner, considering the delicacy of their construction. If ever the invigorating powers of a sea breeze were put to a herculean test it was yesterday, in stimulating the digestion of the gentle brunettes and gentler blondes, among whom were lost sight of, in half an hour, a cart of strawberries, a wagon of Orange County milk and the proceeds of the labors of six German bakers, who made the cakes and pies.

THE OUT-STAKE.

The steamboats arrived at the stake-boat at Southwest Spit, some time before the first yacht's arrival, and took position. A small yacht, named the *Yankee Gal*, lay close by the "turning buoy" and hoisted her colors.

First in sight, running up in glorious style, close in the wind's eye, came the *Jennie Cable*, full half a mile ahead. She tacked like a bird, and turned the buoy at 2:26 P. M., amid the cheers of all spectators, and bore off gracefully toward Coney Island. Next came the *Psyche*, followed close by the little *Martha*, whose splendid sailing was decidedly the great feature of the day. The race between the *Martha* and her immediate opponent, the *Psyche*, who carried twice the number of square feet of canvas, was at this point really exciting, as there was no perceptible difference of distance from the buoy between them. The *Psyche* sped on, with all the dignity of her larger build, but the *Martha* bent to the breeze like a sea-gull, and turning before it, gunwale under, flinging behind her a trail of glistening foam. At 2:33.35 the *Psyche* made the buoy, and in twenty-five seconds after the *Martha*, the others following on turning the buoy in this order:

The Mystic at	2:39 P.M.	Hornet at	2:53.35 P.M.
Nautilus at	2:39.37 P.M.	Restless at	[illegible] P.M.
Apollo at	2:45.23 P.M.	Lena at	[illegible] P.M.
Carleton at	2:46.25 P.M.	Fanny at	[illegible] P.M.
Amalia at	2:48.50 P.M.		

The others being in the hazy distance, and for their arrival neither the *Thomas P. Way* nor our reporter waited.

THE HOME RUN.

By this time the blue flag of the *Jennie Cable* could be seen borne off by its lively owner toward Coney Island, and too far in that direction, as it ultimately proved for the *Jennie*. The *Psyche's* course was evidently more direct for the Narrows. She preferred going boldly before the wind and risking the strong tidal current, to tacking eastward at Miss Cable's heels, and she got her pluck's reward. The *Martha* had almost disappeared out of her very littleness, but all who knew her Commodore and crew had faith in her, and were not disappointed.

On the steamer's passing through the Narrows but five of the yachts were seen ahead, the *Jennie Cable* having been overhauled by the *Psyche*, who was now ahead a few hundred yards, bearing rapidly toward the goal, and following in close to within a stone's throw of her rear, the indomitable *Martha*. [illegible] the *Martha* and the *Jennie Cable* was [illegible] of the little lady who [illegible] well. [illegible] the Judges' boat [illegible] 4:11, as the first arrival, and in half a [illegible] the *Jennie Cable*, followed in fifteen [illegible] by the *Martha*, and in the following order by the *Nautilus*, *Lena*, *Restless*, *Fanny*, *Carleton*, *Mystic*, *Apollo*, *Amalia* and *Hornet*, the laggards being somewhere in the purple distance.

After the yachts sailed round the steamers and received the cheers of the spectators the *Psyche*, *Jennie Cable* and the *Martha* being the best efforts of the band, the steam whistles and the outpouring of a thousand human whistles were wetted with champagne and lager, and of the contents of various private stills in the mouth-pocket dictionaries and leather bound flasks of "cholera preventive."

Allowance being made for difference in area of canvas carried, the measurement allowance being 1¼ second per square foot, the following is the adjudgment of prizes and the relative time made by the winners in the run of 30 miles.

SCHOONER CLASS.

The *Mystic*, first prize. Time 4:17.

FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.

Jennie Cable, first prize. Time 3:51.
Psyche, second prize. Time 4:11.

SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.

Martha, first prize. Time 3:46.
Apollo, second prize. Time 4:13.

QUOITING.

Challenge to the Champion from a Philadelphia Player.

HARRY FIRTH, a noted quoit player of Philadelphia, has challenged JAS. MCLAREN, of Newark, champion quoiter, to a two-handed contest for this favorite sport, the terms of the match to be 75 shots, 18 yards distance, soft clay ends, for the sum of $100, or as much more as may be agreed upon. The Philadelphian is desirous to have the match played in that city, and will allow reasonable expenses. It is about time our quoiters got up a match for the championship, as the game in this vicinity has been very dull thus far this season.

Base Ball.

UNION VS. EUREKA—A BRILLIANT GAME AT MORRISANIA—ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE UNIONS.

The Union Club, of Morrisania, added another trophy to their list yesterday. Their opponents were the noted Eureka Club, of Newark, and the game, which was played at Morrisania, attracted a large concourse of spectators, who were well repaid for their journey, by witnessing the best and most exciting match of the season. The score stood 7 to 6 in favor of the Eurekas at the end of the fourth inning, which was finished with a skunk for the Unions. The Jersey champions got their batting muscle up to the tune of eight runs for themselves to one for the Unions; in the next inning they scored four more runs, and the Unions obtained five, making the totals at the end of the sixth inning nineteen to twelve in favor of the Eurekas. Matters looked very unfavorable for the Unions at this stage [illegible] their adversaries out for nothing in the seventh inning they went to the bat and by some excellent batting, aided by loose fielding on the part of the Eurekas, added ten runs to their score, and turning the game around from 19 to 12 against them, to 22 to 19 in their favor. In the next inning both clubs drew a blank, and now the game was assuming a very exciting aspect. The ninth inning was intensely interesting, and was watched with a degree of interest by the spectators we have never seen equaled. Seven runs were scored by the Eurekas before the last man was put out, leaving the Unions two to tie and five to win. MARTIN was first to the bat and was quickly disposed of; ABRAMS [illegible]. But SMITH made a safe hit and [illegible]; HANNEGAN followed [illegible]; PABOR came next, and [illegible] to the railroad track, bringing [illegible] home; BIRDSALL [illegible] second base himself. After this BIRDSALL, AIKEN and KETCHUM made runs, the innings [illegible] six runs, all obtained after two hands were out. The fielding was very good, [illegible] BIRDSALL's catching and AIKEN's fielding were the features of the play on the part of the Unions. [illegible] of the Eurekas, was missed at third base, and to make matters still worse, they took [illegible] from his regular position as catcher, and put DOVELL in his place, so [illegible] being the result of this experiment. The umpire discharged his duties in a manner that gave entire satisfaction. He paid particular attention to the 5th rule, and called quite a number of balls on both pitchers. The large crowd was kept in order by the officers of the [illegible] and the members of the Union Club, and quite a number of ladies graced the occasion with their presence. The following is the score:

EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.	UNION.	Outs.	Runs.
Callaway, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Martin, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Littlewood, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Abrams, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tyrrell, r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Smith, 1st b.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brientnall, 1b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hannegan, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pryatt, 3d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pabor, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Faitoute, p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Birdsall, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dovell, c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aiken, l. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mills, 2d b.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ketcham, c. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomas, s. s.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] r. f.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	27	26	Total	27	28

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eureka	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	7	—26
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	0	6	—28

Umpire—Mr. THORN, of the Newark Club.
Scorers—Messrs. HOLDEN and ANNER.
Time of game—Three hours and twenty-five minutes.

DR. CHAPIN'S CHURCH.

Ladies' Social Festival at the Everett Rooms—Ice Cream, Strawberries, Bouquets, and Beautiful Women.

The enterprising ladies of Dr. CHAPIN's congregation, feeling desirous of assisting in the completion of their new church, now building at the corner of Forty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue, resolved upon entertaining their friends at a "Social Festival." This was done last evening at the Everett Rooms, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. Under the direction of Mrs. KENT and Mrs. KELLOGG, assisted by the ladies of the Committee, ample arrangements had been made for the reception of a host of friends, and as it was they were prepared, for the host was large. The large hall was thronged at an early hour with beautiful young ladies, matronly madames, grandmotherly old ladies with silver locks and pleasant faces, [illegible] to the great delight of numerous "heads of families" who brought their brood thither, and [illegible] juveniles of the opposite sex, [illegible] with the many [illegible] of young ladies [illegible] for the purpose of flirting with the beautiful [illegible] by the frolicksome young people. Everybody was joyous and happy, for HARVEY DODWORTH had supplied the music, which was most excellent for promenade accompaniment, and the manager of all the arrangements had provided plenty of room for promenading, and the ladies had provided all the delicacies in the way of refreshments they could wish for. The tables, before the work of demolition commenced, were beautiful to see, [illegible] drawn up in battle array [illegible] of odorous flowers, whose perfume mingled in the air with the aroma of the ripe strawberries. [illegible] Busy waiters were in attendance to replenish the vanquished dishes [illegible]. The "Festival" was a great success, and [illegible] Dr. CHAPIN [illegible] the evening, and complimented the ladies upon the [illegible] of their endeavors.

On Wednesday next the Sabbath-school children of the congregation will go upon a pic-nic excursion to Dudley's Grove, on which occasion DODWORTH's full Band will accompany them. [illegible] doubt this will be equally pleasant.

The Cholera-Ships—Action of our Scandinavian Citizens.

At a meeting of Scandinavians residing in the City of New-York and vicinity, held at the Astor House on the evening of Monday, June 11, for the purpose of devising means to alleviate the sufferings of their fellow countrymen on board the infected steamers lying at the lower Quarantine, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Dolliner, Habicht, Funch, Braem, Youngberg, Holmboe, [illegible], be appointed to confer with the Metropolitan Board of Health, with the view of obtaining permission to send Scandinavian interpreters to the hospital ship, [illegible].

Resolved, That this Committee be authorized to [illegible] power to make such disbursements [illegible].

Resolved, That all Scandinavians residing in this City [illegible].

C. CHRISTENSEN, Chairman.
P. C. A. BLEM, Secretary.

Cholera Report.

The following is the report from the Hospital Ship *Falcon*, up to Tuesday morning, June 12th. [illegible] MARIA LANCEN, aged 12, of Hanover; CATHARINE MARMERS, aged 11, of Hamburgh; [illegible] JANSEN, aged 22, of Denmark; ANDERS C. LUNT[illegible], aged 22, of Sweden; all from the steamship *Peruvian*. [illegible] MARIA LANCEN, aged 13, of Hanover, admitted June 11th; [illegible]; balance under treatment 44.

Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church.

At the session of the Synod yesterday an address was made by Dr. TAYLOR on the importance of using an Arabian version of the Scriptures. He stated that the Spanish version was meeting with an immense demand in Mexico, and the Italian version was circulated by thousands among the Italian soldiers. Gen. GARABALDI, who is a Protestant, favors the introduction of the Scriptures among his followers.

Rev. JOSEPH SCUDDER spoke in favor of the American and Foreign Christian Union, and said that the object of that Union was owing mainly to the persistent efforts of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. The great West is the field where laborers are needed, and where the people thirst for the truth which we should impart to them; but the one thing needful for the proper dissemination of the teachings of the Bible there, is money. Without means nothing can be done. Another great field is open in South America. Scores of young men are willing and anxious to depart as missionaries, but the pecuniary means are wanting. The gentleman concluded by appealing to the benevolent feelings of the sympathizers with the missionary cause.

It was resolved that the next meeting of the General Synod be held in the Reformed Dutch Church at Geneva, in this State.

Rev. C. VAN SANTVOORD presented a resolution, to the effect that it is the opinion of the Synod that the word "Dutch," in the title of the Church is a stumbling block, prejudicing many from connecting themselves with the denomination, and moved that the subject be referred to a Special Committee.

After some discussion, it was so referred, the Committee to report at the next meeting.

The Synod, shortly afterward, adjourned.

[Advertisement.]
KNOX, the Hatter, has opened his Summer stock to the public, at Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway. One door, no matter how large, cannot accommodate all of KNOX's customers. When you once buy a hat of KNOX you will never go to any other hatter. The wonder is how he can afford to sell such excellent goods so cheaply.

[Advertisement.]
The Quarantine question being now settled, the inhabitants of Staten, Coney and Manhattan Islands and [illegible] informed that KENT's East India Coffee is sold by all grocers at 25 cents per pound. Wholesale depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]
Canton Mattings at wholesale and retail at HIRAM ANDERSON's, No. 99 Bowery. Imperial Crown Mattings for parlors. Also, Cowquas and Nankins Mattings at 50c. and 60c. per yard; Mattings at 25c., 30c. and 40c. by the piece or yard. Look for No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
SHOES.—Ladies', misses' and children's boots, shoes and slippers, very neat, for pleasure trips. Special order. Gents' and boys' boots in variety. J. F. WITHERS, No. 398 Fourth-avenue, above Twenty-eighth-street.

[Advertisement.]
Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 12.—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool.*—Miss Shaverous and sister, Mrs. Carewell, Miss C. Cass, [illegible]

JUNE 12.—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool.*—[illegible]

In steamship Quaker City, from Charleston.—[illegible]

In steamship San Salvador, from New-Orleans.—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets.... 7 32 | Moon sets.... 8 07
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 8 16 | Gov. Island. 9 05 | Hell Gate.... 10 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Ashland, Norton, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Star of the South, Whitehead, Baltimore, Prendergast Bros. & Co.

Steamers Doris, Almy, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; [illegible] J. Hand.

Ships Herzogin von Brabant, (Brem.,) Strokmeyer, H. Koop & Co.; Undine, (Norw.,) Miller, Lubec, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; North America, Woodbury, Baltimore, Williams & Brewster; Ashburton, McDurmid, Calcutta, E. L. Taylor.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool June 2, via Queenstown 3d, at 8:40 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. [illegible]

Bark Albacore, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Mack, Crab Island 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Geo. Wheelwright.

Bark Elsberg, (Br.,) Wright, Shields 58 ds., with mdse. to [illegible]. Had very heavy weather the entire passage.

Bark Bolivia, [illegible], Aspinwall 28 ds., with cocoa nuts, &c., to Jos. F. Ray.

[illegible]

Bark Dora, (Brem.,) Kamppel, Bremen 35 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Hagemeyer & Brunn. [illegible]

Bark G. W. Horton, (of Rockland,) Packard, New-Orleans 17 ds., [illegible]

Brig Champion, (of Pictou,) Martell, Glace Bay 16 ds., with coal to master.

Brig W. W. Lord, (Br.,) McLeod, Falmouth 45 ds., [illegible]

Schr. Wild Rose, (Br.,) McCumber, Glace Bay 15 ds., with coal [illegible]

Schr. J. R. Jones, Smith, Machias 10 ds., with lumber to P. Talbot & Co.

Schr. F. B. Anderson, Clark, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. A. Scranton, Gladwin, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. D. Scull, (of Great Egg Harbor,) Somers, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to Goldthwaite & Overton.

Schr. Anna C. Leverett, Booth, Matamoras 29 ds., with hides and wool to [illegible].

Schr. L. H. Hopkins, [illegible], Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., with ordnance stores to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. John Pray, Inman, Georgetown.

Schr. [illegible], Willin, Maryland.

Schr. C. W. Dexter, Coleman, Gardiner, with lumber.

Schr. Eclipse, Pendleton, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Jane Haskell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Ambassador, Grant, Elizabethport, for Boston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 12—Arr. steamers Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; bark Edward Hincken, from Liverpool; brigs Abby Ellen, from Darien; Witcher, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Indus, of Nassau, and from New-York for Port Spain, went ashore on the West Bank last night, and is full of water.

The brig Joseph Grant, from Boston for Cow Bay, put into Liverpool, N. S., with loss of foremast, and otherwise injured.

The Br. bark Woodland, Williams, from Liverpool for Galveston, before reported went ashore during a heavy gale on the 25th ult., from the eastward, and drove through the quicksands nearly up to the station of the old lightship. Capt. J. E. Haveland was sent out on the steamship S. C. Hall on the [illegible]

Spoken, &c.

Kathleen—Brem. bark, from Cadiz for Halifax, 22 ds. out, May 5, lat. 38 30, lon. 42 28.

Mary Russell—ship, bound S., May 28, off Cape Nicola Mole.

Nile—ship, of St. Johns, N. F., bound E., June 2, lat. 43, lon. 51 45.

W. N. Nickels—brig, from Sagua for Baltimore, June 4, off Cape Florida.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, May 8, bark Wayfarer, Blackford, for New-York, ldg.; brigs Freia, (Swed.,) Anderson; Sylphyde, (Prus.,) Albeckt, and Edith, Reed, for do.; [illegible], Terry, United States, ldg.; Aquila, Evans, for Baltimore, do.; bark Mary Lord, (Br.,) for Santos and New-York.

At Demerara, May 27, brigs Daniel Trowbridge, Lyon, for New-York; Magna Charta, Hansen, ar Alliance, for do. 28th; arr. at do. May 18, brigs Lizz. Billings, Mott, New-York; 22d, Ida L. [illegible], Wilmington, N. C.; Schr. Lottie, Wilcox, New-York.

At Crab Island, May 30, brig Lone Star, for New-York 5 days.

Cld. from Malaga, May 25, brig N. M. Haven, Hall, for New-York, the only Am. vessel in port.

CURES SCROFULA.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER cures Scrofula in all its manifold forms, ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM, &c. It acts upon the HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS and DIGESTIVE ORGANS. A most powerful VITALIZING AGENT and RESTORATIVE. Circulars free. For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York, and by all Druggists.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 277, June 12, 1866.
30, 41, 66, 62, 77, 42, 55, 65, 7, 52, 45, 14, 64, 2.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 278, June 12, 1866.
29, 14, 8, 74, 22, 66, 45, 50, 53, 62, 16, 52, 39.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 277, June 12, 1866.
51, 58, 9, 19, 4, 36, 45, 7, 29, 74, 61, 42, 33, 9.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 278, June 12, 1866.
47, 23, 69, 66, 63, 71, 76, 70, 56, 15, 61, 60.
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